Tuition and Fees in Public Higher Education in the West

1986-87

WICHE
Improving Education in The West

Information Series ■ 11

Tuition and Fees in Public Higher Education in the West

1986-87

Information Clearinghouse

Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education WICHE

Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education

The Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, or WICHE, is a nonprofit regional organization established by interstate compact to help western states to work together to provide high-quality, cost-effective programs to meet the education and manpower needs of the western region. Member and affiliated states are:

Alaska	Nevada
Arizona	New Mexico
California	North Dakota
Colorado	Oregon
Hawaii	Utah
Idaho	Washington
Montana	Wyoming

WICHE's three major goals are to:

- Assist the states to achieve their economic and social needs by identifying requirements for technically and professionally educated persons;
- Promote excellence in higher education through greater effectiveness and efficiency of programs while reducing duplication of programs among states;
- Strive to ensure adequate opportunities for students through improved access to education.

Among its activities, WICHE identifies trends and provides information to higher education and government officials as they address important policy issues in their states and across the region. The WICHE Information Clearinghouse Program serves as the primary focus for this information sharing and for the preparation of analytical reports on trends and issues affecting the region.

Published January 1987 by the
Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education
P.O. Drawer P
Boulder, Colorado 80301-9752
Telephone: (303) 497-0200
An Affirmative Action/Equal Opportunity Employer
Printed in the United States of America
Publication Number 2A161
01100534000401:350:1/87:WICHE:2A161

CONTENTS

Acknowledgments..... v

Introduction..... 1

Highlights..... 2

Table 1: Tuition and Fees at Public Community Colleges in the West..... 5

Table 2: Tuition and Fees at Public Community Colleges in the West--State Averages..... 9

Table 3: Resident Undergraduate Tuition and Fees at Public Four-Year Institutions in the West..... 11

Table 4: Resident Undergraduate Tuition and Fees at Public Four-Year Institutions in the West--State Averages..... 14

Table 5: Nonresident Undergraduate Tuition and Fees at Public Four-Year Institutions in the West..... 15

Table 6: Nonresident Undergraduate Tuition and Fees at Public Four-Year Institutions in the West--State Averages..... 18

Table 7: Resident Graduate Tuition and Fees at Public Institutions in the West..... 19

Table 8: Resident Graduate Tuition and Fees at Public Institutions in the West--State Averages..... 22

Table 9: Nonresident Graduate Tuition and Fees at Public Institutions in the West..... 23

Table 10: Nonresident Graduate Tuition and Fees at Public Institutions in the West--State Averages.... 26

Appendix: State Policies for Tuition and Required Fees in Public Higher Education in the West..... 27

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Tuition and fees data in this report were provided by state governing and coordinating boards. We express our appreciation to the following individuals and agencies for providing necessary information.

Alaska

Deborah McWilliams, Division of Community Colleges, Rural Education and Extension, University of Alaska
Margaret Swanson, Alaska Commission on Postsecondary Education

Arizona

Robert M. Spector, Arizona Board of Regents
Sharon M. Wheeler, Arizona State Board of Directors for Community Colleges

California

David G. Buchanan, California Maritime Academy
Marjorie Dickinson, California Postsecondary Education Commission
George A. Anderson, University of California
John R. Richards, California State University

Colorado

James Worsham, Colorado Commission on Higher Education

Hawaii

Colleen O. Sathre, University of Hawaii

Idaho

Karl L. Black, College of Southern Idaho
Itsuko Nishio, North Idaho College
Louise Elrod, Idaho State Board of Education

Montana

William Lannan, Montana University System
Paul C. Dunham, Montana University System

Nevada

Karen Steinberg, University of Nevada System

New Mexico

William A. Bailey, Commission on Higher Education

North Dakota

Larry A. Isaak, North Dakota State Board of Higher Education

Oregon

Starla Jewell, Oregon Department of Education
Mary Russell, Oregon Educational Coordinating Commission

Utah

Lou Jean Flint, Utah System of Higher Education

Washington

Jan Yoshiwara, State Board of Community College Education
Daniel W. Keller, Higher Education Coordinating Board

Wyoming

Helen M. Kitchens, Wyoming Community College Commission
Daniel L. Baccari, University of Wyoming

INTRODUCTION

This report of tuition and fees is the seventh in an annual series published by the WICHE Information Clearinghouse. The report contains tabular presentations of tuition and fee charges for full-time, full-year attendance at public institutions in 14 western states. These charges are reported for the following categories:

1. community college students
2. resident undergraduates at four-year institutions
3. nonresident undergraduates at four-year institutions
4. resident graduate students
5. nonresident graduate students

For each of the five categories, the student charges are reported for 1986-87, 1985-86, and 1982-83, along with the percentage changes between these years. Separate tables present arithmetic averages for specific groups of institutions and states. Percentage changes in these averages from previous years are also provided.

Uniform definitions are used in collecting data from the states. Tuition is defined as the total dollar amount paid by a full-time student for a full academic year--two semesters, three quarters, or two trimesters. Required fees are defined as the total fees that a majority of full-time students pay in addition to tuition. Several states charge "tuition" only for out-of-state (or nonresident) students, while charging in-state, resident students uniform educational or instructional fees. These amounts are included as tuition and required fees, along with other incidental fees used to support various student services. For California community colleges, only the uniform state fee is reported. Using these definitions, this report provides reasonable comparability among states with respect to the average costs faced by full-time students.

The Appendix provides an overview of state-level policies for setting tuition and fee levels, student residency requirements, and other related factors. This information was updated in October 1986 from the last such policy overview published by WICHE in 1984.

HIGHLIGHTS

Tuition and fee charges for students at public institutions in the West continued to increase in 1986-87. For state resident students, the increases were slightly less rapid than in the previous year. For nonresident students, the increases were slightly higher than those of the previous year.

The data for 1986-87 indicate a continuing pattern of increases in student charges that exceed the level of overall price increases. For example, the increase in the Consumer Price Index for the 12 months prior to September 1986 was less than 2 percent, significantly below the increases in average charges for all categories of students identified in this report.

For community college students in the West, full-time attendance charges averaged $605 in 1986-87, a 5.9 percent increase over the previous year. (California community colleges, where $50 per semester state fees were initiated in 1984-85, are excluded from these calculations.)

Undergraduate resident tuition and fees at four-year public institutions in the West averaged $1,121 in 1986-87. This is an increase of 6.1 percent over the previous year for the region even though charges in California, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, and Washington remained essentially unchanged.

Average graduate resident tuition and fees were $1,267 in 1986-87, up 5.8 percent from the previous year.

For nonresident students in the western states, public institution tuition and fees are over three times the charges for state resident students. For undergraduate nonresidents, average charges in the West were $3,970 in 1986-87, a 7.2 percent increase over the previous year. For graduate nonresident students, average charges were $4,190 in 1986-87, a 7.3 percent increase in one year.

Table A summarizes the average charges for full-time students in each of these categories for the years 1979-80 through 1986-87, using data reported in the following institutional tables and in previous years' reports. Table B indicates the yearly percentage changes in average tuition and fee charges since 1979-80.

The policy overviews in the Appendix report state policies affecting tuition and fee rates and student residency status as of October 1986. Since this information was last reported by WICHE in 1984, several western states have acted to modify formula-driven relationships between tuition charges and instructional costs, to tighten residency requirements for certain categories of students, or to establish new principles on which to base annual decisions on tuition and fee rates. In general, these policy guidelines and modifications appear to address two concerns: (1) maintaining student charges at levels that will not unduly limit student access, and (2) providing equitable treatment for different categories of students.

Table A: AVERAGE TUITION AND FEES IN PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION IN THE WEST, 1979-80 to 1986-87*

	Full-Time Student Charges							
	1986-87	1985-86	1984-85	1983-84	1982-83	1981-82	1980-81	1979-80
Resident Tuition and Fees:								
Community College**	$605	$571	$529	$510	$449	$416	$353	$321
Undergraduate four-year	1,121	1,057	992	974	826	717	592	549
Graduate	1,267	1,197	1,129	1,106	946	797	645	599
Nonresident Tuition and Fees								
Undergraduate four-year	3,970	3,702	3,471	3,335	3,015	2,714	2,283	2,091
Graduate	4,190	3,904	3,658	3,525	3,195	2,848	2,377	2,200

*Simple average of charges as reported in the following tables or in 1985-86 tuition and fee report.

**Excludes California community colleges. See Table 1.

Table B: INCREASES IN TUITION AND FEES IN PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION IN THE WEST, 1979-80 TO 1986-87*

	Percentage Increases						
	1985-86 to 1986-87	1984-85 to 1985-86	1983-84 to 1984-85	1982-83 to 1983-84	1981-82 to 1982-83	1980-81 to 1981-82	1979-80 to 1980-81
Resident Tuition and Fees:							
Community College**	5.9%	8.0%	3.7%	13.6%	7.9%	17.8%	10.0%
Undergraduate four-year	6.1	6.5	1.8	17.9	15.2	21.1	7.8
Graduate	5.8	6.1	2.1	16.9	18.7	23.6	7.7
Nonresident Tuition and Fees:							
Undergraduate four-year	7.2	6.7	4.1	10.6	11.1	18.9	9.2
Graduate	7.3	6.7	3.8	10.3	12.2	19.8	8.0

*Calculated on the basis of institutional data reported in Tables 1, 3, 5, and 7 for 1986-87, 1985-86, and 1982-83 and state averages shown in Table A for earlier years.

**Excludes California community colleges.

Table 1: TUITION AND FEES AT PUBLIC COMMUNITY COLLEGES IN THE WEST

Institution	1986-87	1985-86	1982-83	Percent Change 1985-86 to 1986-87	Percent Change 1982-83 to 1986-87
ALASKA					
Anchorage Community College	$720	$720	$450	0.0%	60.0%
Chukchi Community College [1]	600	600	---	0.0%	---
Islands Community College	600	600	450	0.0%	33.3%
Kenai Peninsula Community College	600	600	450	0.0%	33.3%
Ketchikan Community College	600	600	450	0.0%	33.3%
Kodiak Community College	600	600	450	0.0%	33.3%
Kuskokwim Community College	600	600	450	0.0%	33.3%
Mantanuska Community College	600	600	450	0.0%	33.3%
Northwest Community College	600	600	450	0.0%	33.3%
Prince William Sound Community College [1]	600	600	---	0.0%	---
Tanana Valley Community College	600	600	450	0.0%	33.3%
ARIZONA					
Arizona Western College	384	384	390	0.0%	-1.5%
Central Arizona College	510	480	312	6.3%	63.5%
Cochise College	510	510	380	0.0%	34.2%
Eastern Arizona College	580	390	300	48.7%	93.3%
Glendale Community College	548	480	264	14.2%	107.6%
Maricopa Community College	548	480	264	14.2%	107.6%
Mesa Community College	548	480	264	14.2%	107.6%
Mohave Community College	294	292	224	0.7%	31.3%
Northland Pioneer College	120	120	100	0.0%	20.0%
Phoenix College	548	480	264	14.2%	107.6%
Pima Community College	510	510	308	0.0%	65.6%
Rio Salado Community College	548	480	264	14.2%	107.6%
Scottsdale Community College	548	480	264	14.2%	107.6%
South Mountain Community College	548	480	264	14.2%	107.6%
Yavapai College	500	486	400	2.9%	25.0%
CALIFORNIA [2]	100	100	---	0.0%	---
COLORADO					
Aims Community College	540	504	396	7.1%	36.4%
Arapahoe Community College	851	802	716	6.1%	18.9%
Colorado Mountain College	598	585	471	2.2%	27.0%
Colorado Northwestern Community College	170	150	140	13.3%	21.4%
Community College of Aurora [1]	702	702	---	0.0%	---
Community College of Denver	644	765	681	-15.8%	-5.4%
Front Range Community College	819	773	659	6.0%	24.3%
Lamar Community College	852	882	664	-3.4%	28.3%
Morgan Community College	786	738	801	6.5%	-1.9%
Northeastern Junior College	495	465	423	6.5%	17.0%
Otero Community College	852	852	423	0.0%	101.4%
Pikes Peak Community College	824	738	750	11.7%	9.9%
Pueblo Community College	836	762	669	9.7%	25.0%
Red Rocks Community College	820	748	678	9.6%	20.9%
Trinidad State Junior College	864	830	771	4.1%	12.1%

Table 1: TUITION AND FEES AT PUBLIC COMMUNITY COLLEGES IN THE WEST (continued)

Institution	1986-87	1985-86	1982-83	Percent Change 1985-86 to 1986-87	Percent Change 1982-83 to 1986-87
HAWAII					
Hawaii Community College	$303	$255	$90	18.8%	236.7%
Honolulu Community College	288	240	90	20.0%	220.0%
Kapiolani Community College	294	240	90	22.5%	226.7%
Kauai Community College	288	240	90	20.0%	220.0%
Leeward Community College	288	240	90	20.0%	220.0%
Maui Community College	296	248	90	19.4%	228.9%
Windward Community College	298	240	90	24.2%	231.1%
IDAHO					
College of Southern Idaho	784	784	600	0.0%	30.7%
North Idaho College	690	672	530	2.7%	30.2%
MONTANA					
Dawson College	486	486	375	0.0%	29.6%
Flathead Valley Community College	450	450	375	0.0%	20.0%
Miles Community College	501	501	338	0.0%	48.2%
NEVADA					
Clark County Community College	615	615	510	0.0%	20.6%
Northern Nevada Community College	600	600	510	0.0%	17.6%
Truckee Meadows Community College	660	660	510	0.0%	29.4%
Western Nevada Community College	600	600	510	0.0%	17.6%
NEW MEXICO					
Albuquerque Vocational-Technical Institute	10	10	10	0.0%	0.0%
Eastern New Mexico University, Clovis	396	324	324	22.2%	22.2%
Eastern New Mexico University, Roswell	484	412	412	17.5%	17.5%
Luna Vocational-Technical Institute	130	130	130	0.0%	0.0%
New Mexico Junior College	260	164	164	58.5%	58.5%
New Mexico Military Institute	869	724	613	20.0%	41.8%
New Mexico State University, Alamagordo	432	384	384	12.5%	12.5%
New Mexico State University, Carlsbad	408	336	336	21.4%	21.4%
New Mexico State University, Dona Ana	401	348	216	15.2%	85.6%
New Mexico State University, Grants	432	360	360	20.0%	20.0%
Northern New Mexico Community College	336	336	336	0.0%	0.0%
San Juan College	360	360	360	0.0%	0.0%
Santa Fe Community College [1]	360	312	---	15.4%	---
Tucumcari Area Vocational School	130	130	130	0.0%	0.0%
University of New Mexico, Gallup	420	348	348	20.7%	20.7%
University of New Mexico, Los Alamos	396	318	318	24.5%	24.5%
University of New Mexico, Valencia County	408	318	318	28.3%	28.3%
NORTH DAKOTA [3]					
Bismarck State Community College	1,138	1,048	840	8.6%	35.5%
North Dakota State College of Science	1,038	948	630	9.5%	64.8%
North Dakota State College of Science, Devil's Lake	1,138	1,048	770	8.6%	47.8%
North Dakota State University, Bottineau	1,106	1,016	698	8.9%	58.5%
University of North Dakota, Williston	1,118	1,028	868	8.8%	28.8%

Table 1: TUITION AND FEES AT PUBLIC COMMUNITY COLLEGES IN THE WEST (continued)

Institution	1986-87	1985-86	1982-83	Percent Change 1985-86 to 1986-87	Percent Change 1982-83 to 1986-87
OREGON					
Blue Mountain Community College	$612	$540	$540	13.3%	13.3%
Central Oregon Community College	600	600	540	0.0%	11.1%
Chemeketa Community College	756	630	540	20.0%	40.0%
Clackamas Community College	630	600	540	5.0%	16.7%
Clatsop Community College	576	576	576	0.0%	0.0%
Lane Community College	693	627	561	10.5%	23.5%
Linn-Benton Community College	684	648	612	5.6%	11.8%
Mt. Hood Community College	645	645	585	0.0%	10.3%
Portland Community College	675	630	540	7.1%	25.0%
Rogue Community College	720	612	504	17.6%	42.9%
Southwestern Oregon Community College	600	600	450	0.0%	33.3%
Tillamook Bay Area Educational District	540	540	468	0.0%	15.4%
Treasure Valley Community College	660	660	570	0.0%	15.8%
Treaty Oak Area Educational District	630	612	576	2.9%	9.4%
Umpqua Community College	792	726	612	9.1%	29.4%
UTAH					
College of Eastern Utah	850	777	651	9.4%	30.6%
Dixie College	848	765	666	10.8%	27.3%
Snow College	853	780	666	9.4%	28.1%
Utah Technical College at Provo	984	855	627	15.1%	56.9%
Utah Technical College at Salt Lake	1,027	900	606	14.1%	69.5%
WASHINGTON					
Bellevue Community College	693	678	519	2.2%	33.5%
Big Bend Community College	699	699	519	0.0%	34.7%
Centralia College	699	699	519	0.0%	34.7%
Clark College	699	699	519	0.0%	34.7%
Columbia Basin College	699	699	525	0.0%	33.1%
Edmonds Community College	699	699	525	0.0%	33.1%
Everett Community College	699	699	519	0.0%	34.7%
Grays Harbor College	699	699	519	0.0%	34.7%
Green River Community College	699	699	519	0.0%	34.7%
Highline Community College	699	699	519	0.0%	34.7%
Lower Columbia College	699	684	519	2.2%	34.7%
North Seattle Community College	683	690	506	-1.0%	35.0%
Olympic College	699	696	519	0.4%	34.7%
Peninsula College	684	684	513	0.0%	33.3%
Pierce College	699	699	513	0.0%	36.3%
Seattle Central Community College	683	690	506	-1.0%	35.0%
Shoreline Community College	687	687	510	0.0%	34.7%
Skagit Valley College	699	699	519	0.0%	34.7%

Table 1: TUITION AND FEES AT PUBLIC COMMUNITY COLLEGES IN THE WEST (continued)

Institution	1986-87	1985-86	1982-83	Percent Change 1985-86 to 1986-87	Percent Change 1982-83 to 1986-87
South Puget Sound Community College	$699	$699	$519	0.0%	34.7%
South Seattle Community College	683	690	506	-1.0%	35.0%
Spokane Community College	699	693	519	0.9%	34.7%
Spokane Falls Community College	699	693	519	0.9%	34.7%
Tacoma Community College	699	699	509	0.0%	37.3%
Walla Walla Community College	699	699	519	0.0%	34.7%
Wenatchee Valley College	699	699	525	0.0%	33.1%
Whatcom Community College	665	666	505	-0.2%	31.7%
Yakima Valley College	699	699	522	0.0%	33.9%
WYOMING					
Casper College	506	420	380	20.5%	33.2%
Central Wyoming College	468	432	312	8.3%	50.0%
Eastern Wyoming College	460	330	330	39.4%	39.4%
Laramie County Community College	528	440	390	20.0%	35.4%
Northwest Community College	520	480	390	8.3%	33.3%
Sheridan College	528	408	408	29.4%	29.4%
Western Wyoming Community College	488	400	345	22.0%	41.4%

[1] Opened 1983-84 academic year.
[2] California initiated a $100 required fee in 1984-85 ($50 per semester) for students taking more than six units. Individual community colleges or districts may charge additional incidental fees. No tuition as such is charged.
[3] Reflects institutional name changes made by the North Dakota Board of Higher Education effective January 1987.

Table 2: TUITION AND FEES AT PUBLIC COMMUNITY COLLEGES IN THE WEST--STATE AVERAGES

State Averages by Type of Institution (Number of Institutions)	1986-87	1985-86	1982-83	Percent Change 1985-86 to 1986-87	Percent Change 1982-83 to 1986-87
Alaska (11)	$611	$611	$450	0.0%	35.8%
Arizona (15)	483	435	284	10.9%	53.3%
California (106)	100	100	---	0.0%	---
Colorado (15)	710	686	589	3.5%	20.6%
Hawaii (7)	294	243	90	20.7%	226.2%
Idaho (2)	737	728	565	1.2%	30.4%
Montana (3)	479	479	363	0.0%	32.1%
Nevada (4)	619	619	510	0.0%	21.3%
New Mexico (17)	367	313	297	17.3%	23.2%
North Dakota (5)	1,108	1,018	761	8.8%	45.5%
Oregon (15)	654	616	548	6.1%	19.5%
Utah (5)	912	815	643	11.9%	41.9%
Washington (27)	695	694	517	0.1%	34.5%
Wyoming (7)	500	416	365	20.2%	36.9%
COMMUNITY COLLEGE AVERAGE* (EXCLUDING ALL CALIFORNIA INSTITUTIONS)	$605	$571	$449	5.9%	34.7%

*Simple average of charges at all community colleges listed in Table 1. California institutions are excluded.

Table 3: RESIDENT UNDERGRADUATE TUITION AND FEES AT PUBLIC FOUR-YEAR INSTITUTIONS IN THE WEST

Institution	1986-87	1985-86	1982-83	Percent Change 1985-86 1986-87	Percent Change 1982-83 1986-87
ALASKA					
University of Alaska, Anchorage	$1,046	$918	$648	13.9%	61.4%
University of Alaska, Fairbanks	1,280	1,120	788	14.3%	62.4%
University of Alaska, Juneau	960	860	624	11.6%	53.8%
ARIZONA					
Arizona State University	1,136	990	710	14.7%	60.0%
Northern Arizona University	1,136	990	710	14.7%	60.0%
University of Arizona	1,136	990	710	14.7%	60.0%
CALIFORNIA					
California Maritime Academy [1]	1,094	1,058	1,214	3.4%	-9.9%
California State Polytechnic University, Pomona	649	642	435	1.1%	49.2%
California Polytechnic State University, San Luis Obispo	707	680	450	4.0%	57.1%
California State College, Bakersfield	641	621	402	3.2%	59.5%
California State University, Chico	693	685	462	1.2%	50.0%
California State University, Dominguez Hills	652	632	425	3.2%	53.4%
California State University, Fresno	700	696	464	0.6%	50.9%
California State University, Fullerton	687	687	444	0.0%	54.7%
California State University, Hayward	663	629	422	5.4%	57.1%
California State University, Long Beach	669	654	447	2.3%	49.7%
California State University, Los Angeles	666	639	432	4.2%	54.2%
California State University, Northridge	701	691	442	1.4%	58.6%
California State University, Sacramento	651	651	426	0.0%	52.8%
California State University, San Bernardino	686	660	439	3.9%	56.3%
California State University, Stanislaus	684	679	427	0.7%	60.2%
Humboldt State University	695	684	456	1.6%	52.4%
San Diego State University	661	661	454	0.0%	45.6%
San Francisco State University	679	669	442	1.5%	53.6%
San Jose State University	739	723	460	2.2%	60.7%
Sonoma State University	697	679	456	2.7%	52.9%
University of California, Berkeley	1,347	1,347	1,173	0.0%	14.8%
University of California, Davis	1,286	1,286	1,186	0.0%	8.4%
University of Californria, Irvine	1,382	1,336	1,215	3.4%	13.7%
University of California, Los Angeles	1,295	1,295	1,165	0.0%	11.2%
University of California, Riverside	1,310	1,307	1,180	0.2%	11.0%
University of California, San Diego	1,421	1,346	1,197	5.6%	18.7%
University of California, San Francisco	1,329	1,329	1,220	0.0%	8.9%
University of California, Santa Barbara	1,319	1,304	1,195	1.2%	10.4%
University of California, Santa Cruz	1,395	1,388	1,267	0.5%	10.1%

Table 3: RESIDENT UNDERGRADUATE TUITION AND FEES AT PUBLIC FOUR-YEAR INSTITUTIONS IN THE WEST (continued)

Institution	1986-87	1985-86	1982-83	Percent Change 1985-86 1986-87	Percent Change 1982-83 1986-87
COLORADO					
Adams State College	$1,166	$1,106	$918	5.4%	27.0%
Colorado School of Mines	3,118	2,880	2,272	8.3%	37.2%
Colorado State University	1,697	1,563	1,104	8.6%	53.7%
Fort Lewis College	1,088	990	788	9.9%	38.1%
Mesa College	1,174	1,086	918	8.1%	27.9%
Metropolitan State College	1,037	944	766	9.9%	35.4%
University of Colorado, Boulder [2]	1,779	1,617	1,221	10.0%	45.7%
University of Colorado, Colorado Springs	1,328	1,220	789	8.9%	68.3%
University of Colorado, Denver [2]	1,158	1,048	798	10.5%	45.1%
University of Colorado, Health Sciences Center (separate rates for each field)					
University of Northern Colorado	1,506	1,362	1,065	10.6%	41.4%
University of Southern Colorado	1,302	1,196	974	8.9%	33.7%
Western State College of Colorado	1,274	1,151	922	10.7%	38.2%
HAWAII					
University of Hawaii, Hilo	880	790	105	11.4%	738.1%
University of Hawaii, Manoa	1,000	910	481	9.9%	107.9%
West Oahu College	680	630	400	7.9%	70.0%
IDAHO					
Boise State University	1,074	1,058	801	1.5%	34.1%
Idaho State University	1,000	1,040	805	-3.8%	24.2%
Lewis-Clark State College	1,008	1,008	740	0.0%	36.2%
University of Idaho	1,040	1,010	816	3.0%	27.5%
MONTANA					
Eastern Montana College	1,125	981	678	14.7%	65.9%
Montana College of Mineral Science and Technology	1,054	916	626	15.1%	68.4%
Montana State University	1,295	1,113	728	16.4%	77.9%
Northern Montana College	1,041	849	627	22.6%	66.0%
University of Montana	1,217	1,059	801	14.9%	51.9%
Western Montana College	1,167	907	633	28.7%	84.4%
NEVADA					
University of Nevada, Las Vegas	1,080	1,080	930	0.0%	16.1%
University of Nevada, Reno	1,080	1,080	930	0.0%	16.1%
NEW MEXICO					
Eastern New Mexico University	894	786	698	13.7%	28.1%
New Mexico Highlands University	720	599	531	20.2%	35.6%
New Mexico Institute of Mining and Technology	903	816	734	10.7%	23.0%
New Mexico State University	1,026	919	798	11.6%	28.6%
University of New Mexico	1,020	896	757	13.8%	34.7%
Western New Mexico University	726	600	531	21.0%	36.7%

Table 3: RESIDENT UNDERGRADUATE TUITION AND FEES AT PUBLIC FOUR-YEAR INSTITUTIONS IN THE WEST (continued)

Institution	1986-87	1985-86	1982-83	Percent Change 1985-86 1986-87	Percent Change 1982-83 1986-87
NORTH DAKOTA [2]					
North Dakota State University	$1,194	$1,095	$732	9.0%	63.1%
State University of North Dakota, Dickinson	1,143	1,053	708	8.5%	61.4%
State University of North Dakota, Mayville	1,130	1,023	702	10.5%	61.0%
State University of North Dakota, Minot	1,098	1,008	681	8.9%	61.2%
State University of North Dakota, Valley City	1,128	1,038	705	8.7%	60.0%
University of North Dakota [3]	1,266	1,167	804	8.5%	57.5%
OREGON					
Eastern Oregon State College	1,422	1,422	1,302	0.0%	9.2%
Oregon Institute of Technology	1,487	1,466	1,370	1.4%	8.5%
Oregon Health Sciences University	1,897	1,894	1,660	0.2%	14.3%
Oregon State University	1,470	1,449	1,356	1.4%	8.4%
Portland State University	1,476	1,470	1,356	0.4%	8.8%
Southern Oregon State College	1,488	1,473	1,374	1.0%	8.3%
University of Oregon	1,487	1,487	1,380	0.0%	7.8%
Western Oregon State College	1,457	1,427	1,352	2.1%	7.8%
UTAH					
Southern Utah State College	1,014	922	735	10.0%	38.0%
University of Utah	1,490	1,335	960	11.6%	55.2%
Utah State University	1,247	1,071	855	16.4%	45.8%
Weber State College	1,069	951	762	12.4%	40.3%
WASHINGTON					
Central Washington University	1,212	1,212	942	0.0%	28.7%
Eastern Washington University	1,212	1,212	942	0.0%	28.7%
Evergreen State College	1,212	1,212	942	0.0%	28.7%
University of Washington	1,605	1,605	1,176	0.0%	36.5%
Washington State University	1,605	1,605	1,176	0.0%	36.5%
Western Washington University	1,212	1,212	942	0.0%	28.7%
WYOMING					
University of Wyoming	778	721	616	7.9%	26.3%

[1] Reduction in 1985-86 from prior years reflects elimination of health insurance fee.
[2] Reflects institutional name changes made by the North Dakota Board of Higher Education effective January 1987.
[3] Excludes higher rates for certain fields.

Table 4: RESIDENT UNDERGRADUATE TUITION AND FEES IN THE WEST--STATE AVERAGES

State Averages by Type of Institution --(Number of Institutions)	1986-87	1985-86	1982-83	Percent Change 1985-86 1986-87	Percent Change 1982-83 1986-87
ALASKA					
University of Alaska, Fairbanks (1)	$1,280	$1,120	$788	14.3%	62.4%
Others (2)	1,003	889	636	12.8%	57.7%
ARIZONA					
Arizona State University and University of Arizona (2)	1,136	990	710	14.7%	60.0%
Northern Arizona University (1)	1,136	990	710	14.7%	60.0%
CALIFORNIA					
California Maritime Academy (1)	1,094	1,058	1,214	3.4%	-9.9%
California State University (19)	680	666	441	2.0%	54.1%
University of California (9)	1,343	1,326	1,200	1.2%	11.9%
COLORADO					
Colorado School of Mines (1)	3,118	2,880	2,272	8.3%	37.2%
Colorado State University and University of Colorado, Boulder (2)	1,738	1,590	1,163	9.3%	49.5%
Others (9)	1,226	1,123	882	9.2%	39.0%
HAWAII					
University of Hawaii, Manoa (1)	1,000	910	481	9.9%	107.9%
Others (2)	780	710	253	9.9%	208.9%
IDAHO					
Universities (3)	1,038	1,036	807	0.2%	28.6%
Lewis-Clark State College (1)	1,008	1,008	740	0.0%	36.2%
MONTANA					
Universities (2)	1,256	1,086	765	15.7%	64.3%
Colleges and Others (4)	1,097	913	641	20.1%	71.1%
NEVADA					
University of Nevada (2)	1,080	1,080	930	0.0%	16.1%
NEW MEXICO					
New Mexico State University and University of Mexico (2)	1,023	908	778	12.7%	31.6%
Others (4)	811	700	624	15.8%	30.0%
NORTH DAKOTA					
Universities (2)	1,230	1,131	768	8.8%	60.2%
Colleges (4)	1,125	1,031	699	9.1%	60.9%
OREGON					
Universities (3)	1,478	1,469	1,364	0.6%	8.3%
Oregon Health Sciences University (1)	1,897	1,894	1,660	0.2%	14.3%
Colleges and Others (4)	1,464	1,447	1,350	1.1%	8.4%
UTAH					
Universities (2)	1,369	1,203	908	13.8%	50.8%
Colleges (2)	1,042	937	749	11.2%	39.1%
WASHINGTON					
University of Washington and Washington State University (2)	1,605	1,605	1,176	0.0%	36.5%
Regional Universities and Evergreen State College (4)	1,212	1,212	942	.0.0%	28.7%
WYOMING					
University of Wyoming (1)	778	721	616	7.9%	26.3%
SIMPLE AVERAGE--ALL INSTITUTIONS	$1,121	$1,057	$826	6.1%	35.7%

Table 5: NONRESIDENT UNDERGRADUATE TUITION AND FEES AT PUBLIC FOUR-YEAR INSTITUTIONS IN THE WEST

Institution	1986-87	1985-86	1982-83	Percent Change 1985-86 to 1986-87	Percent Change 1982-83 to 1986-87
ALASKA					
University of Alaska, Anchorage	$2,606	$2,358	$1,608	10.5%	62.1%
University of Alaska, Fairbanks	2,840	2,518	1,748	12.8%	62.5%
University of Alaska, Juneau	2,540	2,300	1,584	10.4%	60.4%
ARIZONA					
Arizona State University	4,260	3,844	3,250	10.8%	31.1%
Northern Arizona University	3,692	3,244	2,750	13.8%	34.3%
University of Arizona	4,260	3,844	3,250	10.8%	31.1%
CALIFORNIA					
California Maritime Academy [1]	3,094	2,876	2,966	7.6%	4.3%
California State Polytechnic University, Pomona	4,879	4,422	3,585	10.3%	36.1%
California Polytechnic State University, San Luis Obispo	4,937	4,460	3,600	10.7%	37.1%
California State College, Bakersfield	4,871	4,401	3,552	10.7%	37.1%
California State University, Chico	4,923	4,465	3,612	10.3%	36.3%
California State University, Dominguez Hills	4,882	4,412	3,575	10.7%	36.6%
California State University, Fresno	4,930	4,476	3,614	10.1%	36.4%
California State University, Fullerton	4,917	4,467	3,594	10.1%	36.8%
California State University, Hayward	4,893	4,409	3,572	11.0%	37.0%
California State University, Long Beach	4,899	4,434	3,597	10.5%	36.2%
California State University, Los Angeles	4,896	4,419	3,582	10.8%	36.7%
California State University, Northridge	4,931	4,471	3,592	10.3%	37.3%
California State University, Sacramento	4,881	4,431	3,576	10.2%	36.5%
California State University, San Bernardino	4,916	4,440	3,589	10.7%	37.0%
California State University, Stanislaus	4,914	4,459	3,578	10.2%	37.3%
Humboldt State University	4,925	4,464	3,606	10.3%	36.6%
San Diego State University	4,891	4,441	3,604	10.1%	35.7%
San Francisco State University	4,909	4,449	3,592	10.3%	36.7%
San Jose State University	4,969	4,503	3,610	10.3%	37.6%
Sonoma State University	4,927	4,459	3,606	10.5%	36.6%
University of California, Berkeley	5,433	5,163	4,323	5.2%	25.7%
University of California, Davis	5,372	5,102	4,336	5.3%	23.9%
University of California, Irvine	5,468	5,152	4,365	6.1%	25.3%
University of California, Los Angeles	5,381	5,111	4,315	5.3%	24.7%
University of California, Riverside	5,396	5,123	4,330	5.3%	24.6%
University of California, San Diego	5,507	5,162	4,347	6.7%	26.7%
University of California, San Francisco	5,415	5,145	4,370	5.2%	23.9%
University of California, Santa Barbara	5,405	5,120	4,345	5.6%	24.4%
University of California, Santa Cruz	5,481	5,204	4,417	5.3%	24.1%

Table 5: NONRESIDENT UNDERGRADUATE TUITION AND FEES AT PUBLIC FOUR-YEAR INSTITUTIONS IN THE WEST (continued)

Institution	1986-87	1985-86	1982-83	Percent Change 1985-86 to 1986-87	Percent Change 1982-83 to 1986-87
COLORADO					
Adams State College	$2,910	$2,750	$2,852	5.8%	2.0%
Colorado School of Mines	8,230	7,682	6,060	7.1%	35.8%
Colorado State University	4,939	4,699	4,122	5.1%	19.8%
Fort Lewis College	3,858	3,522	3,026	9.5%	27.5%
Mesa College	3,220	3,200	3,226	0.6%	-0.2%
Metropolitan State College	3,947	3,638	2,928	8.5%	34.8%
University of Colorado, Boulder	6,559	5,955	4,730	10.1%	38.7%
University of Colorado, Colorado Springs	4,334	4,458	3,028	-2.8%	43.1%
University of Colorado, Denver	4,982	4,542	3,418	9.7%	45.8%
University of Colorado, Health Sciences Center (separate rates for each field)					
University of Northern Colorado	3,870	4,836	3,789	-20.0%	2.1%
University of Southern Colorado	4,506	4,150	3,604	8.6%	25.0%
Western State College of Colorado	3,338	3,265	3,194	2.2%	4.5%
HAWAII					
University of Hawaii, Hilo	3,180	2,900	925	9.7%	243.8%
University of Hawaii, Manoa	3,430	3,120	1,156	9.9%	196.7%
West Oahu College	2,340	2,200	1,000	6.4%	134.0%
IDAHO					
Boise State University	2,974	2,958	2,701	0.5%	10.1%
Idaho State University	2,900	2,940	2,705	-1.4%	7.2%
Lewis-Clark State College	2,908	2,908	2,640	0.0%	10.2%
University of Idaho	3,040	3,010	2,816	1.0%	8.0%
MONTANA					
Eastern Montana College	2,583	2,385	1,758	8.3%	46.9%
Montana College of Mineral Science and Technology	2,872	2,680	2,066	7.2%	39.0%
Montana State University	3,113	2,877	2,168	8.2%	43.6%
Northern Montana College	2,499	2,253	1,707	10.9%	46.4%
University of Montana	3,035	2,823	2,241	7.5%	35.4%
Western Montana College	2,625	2,311	1,713	13.6%	53.2%
NEVADA					
University of Nevada, Las Vegas	3,280	3,280	2,930	0.0%	11.9%
University of Nevada, Reno	3,280	3,280	2,930	0.0%	11.9%
NEW MEXICO					
Eastern New Mexico University	3,078	2,490	1,985	23.6%	55.1%
New Mexico Highlands University	2,904	2,303	1,818	26.1%	59.7%
New Mexico Institute of Mining and Technology	3,543	2,967	2,418	19.4%	46.5%
New Mexico State University	3,652	3,067	2,482	19.1%	47.1%
University of New Mexico	3,702	3,056	2,441	21.1%	51.7%
Western New Mexico University	2,810	2,155	1,818	30.4%	54.6%

Table 5: NONRESIDENT UNDERGRADUATE TUITION AND FEES AT PUBLIC FOUR-YEAR INSTITUTIONS IN THE WEST (continued)

Institution	1986-87	1985-86	1982-83	Percent Change 1985-86 to 1986-87	Percent Change 1982-83 to 1986-87
NORTH DAKOTA [2]					
North Dakota State University	$2,388	$2,088	$1,500	14.4%	59.2%
State University of North Dakota, Dickinson	2,211	1,941	1,269	13.9%	74.2%
State University of North Dakota, Mayville	2,198	1,911	1,263	15.0%	74.0%
State University of North Dakota, Minot	2,166	1,896	1,242	14.2%	74.4%
State University of North Dakota, Valley City	2,196	1,926	1,266	14.0%	73.5%
University of North Dakota [3]	2,460	2,160	1,572	13.9%	56.5%
OREGON					
Eastern Oregon State College	1,422	1,422	1,302	0.0%	9.2%
Oregon Institute of Technology	4,190	4,169	3,995	0.5%	4.9%
Oregon Health Sciences University	4,600	4,594	4,285	0.1%	7.4%
Oregon State University	4,173	4,152	3,981	0.5%	4.8%
Portland State University	4,179	4,173	3,981	0.1%	5.0%
Southern Oregon State College	3,801	3,786	3,618	0.4%	5.1%
University of Oregon	4,190	4,190	4,005	0.0%	4.6%
Western Oregon State College	3,770	3,740	3,596	0.8%	4.8%
UTAH					
Southern Utah State College	2,730	2,467	1,971	10.7%	38.5%
University of Utah	4,117	3,693	2,727	11.5%	51.0%
Utah State University	3,444	3,051	2,370	12.9%	45.3%
Weber State College	2,876	2,574	2,055	11.7%	40.0%
WASHINGTON					
Central Washington University	4,206	4,206	3,210	0.0%	31.0%
Eastern Washington University	4,206	4,206	3,210	0.0%	31.0%
Evergreen State College	4,206	4,206	3,210	0.0%	31.0%
University of Washington	4,461	4,461	3,255	0.0%	37.1%
Washington State University	4,461	4,461	3,255	0.0%	37.1%
Western Washington University	4,206	4,206	3,210	0.0%	31.0%
WYOMING					
University of Wyoming	2,442	2,231	2,076	9.5%	17.6%

[1] Reduction in 1985-86 from previous years reflects elimination of health insurance fees.
[2] Reflects institutional name changes made by the North Dakota Board of Higher Education effective January 1987.
[3] Excludes higher rates for certain fields.

Table 6: NONRESIDENT UNDERGRADUATE TUITION AND FEES IN THE WEST--STATE AVERAGES

State Averages by Type of Institution (Number of Institutions)	1986-87	1985-86	1982-83	Percent Change 1985-86 to 1986-87	Percent Change 1982-83 to 1986-87
ALASKA					
University of Alaska, Fairbanks (1)	$2,840	$2,518	$1,748	12.8%	62.5%
Others (2)	2,573	2,329	1,596	10.5%	61.2%
ARIZONA					
Arizona State University and University of Arizona (2)	4,260	3,844	3,250	10.8%	31.1%
Northern Arizona University (1)	3,692	3,244	2,750	13.8%	34.3%
CALIFORNIA					
California Maritime Academy (1)	3,094	2,876	2,966	7.6%	4.3%
California State University (19)	4,910	4,446	3,591	10.4%	36.7%
University of California (9)	5,429	5,142	4,350	5.6%	24.8%
COLORADO					
Colorado School of Mines (1)	8,230	7,682	6,060	7.1%	35.8%
Colorado State University and University of Colorado, Boulder (2)	5,749	5,327	4,426	7.9%	29.9%
Others (9)	3,885	3,818	3,229	1.8%	20.3%
HAWAII					
University of Hawaii, Manoa (1)	3,430	3,120	1,156	9.9%	196.7%
Others (2)	2,760	2,550	963	8.2%	186.8%
IDAHO					
Universities (3)	2,971	2,969	2,741	0.1%	8.4%
Lewis-Clark State College (1)	2,908	2,908	2,640	0.0%	10.2%
MONTANA					
Universities (2)	3,074	2,850	2,205	7.9%	39.4%
Colleges and Others (4)	2,645	2,455	1,313	7.7%	101.4%
NEVADA					
University of Nevada (2)	3,280	3,280	2,930	0.0%	11.9%
NEW MEXICO					
New Mexico State University and University of Mexico (2)	3,677	3,062	2,462	20.1%	49.4%
Others (4)	3,084	2,479	2,010	24.4%	53.4%
NORTH DAKOTA					
Universities (2)	2,424	2,124	1,536	14.1%	57.8%
Colleges (4)	2,193	1,919	1,260	14.3%	74.0%
OREGON					
Universities (3)	4,181	4,172	3,989	0.2%	4.8%
Oregon Health Sciences University (1)	4,600	4,594	4,285	0.1%	7.4%
Colleges and Others (4)	3,296	3,279	3,128	0.5%	5.4%
UTAH					
Universities (2)	3,781	3,372	2,549	12.1%	48.3%
Colleges (2)	2,803	2,521	2,013	11.2%	39.2%
WASHINGTON					
University of Washington and Washington State University (2)	4,461	4,461	3,255	0.0%	37.1%
Regional Universities and Evergreen State College (4)	4,206	4,206	3,210	0.0%	31.0%
WYOMING					
University of Wyoming (1)	2,442	2,231	2,076	9.5%	17.6%
SIMPLE AVERAGE--ALL INSTITUTIONS	$3,970	$3,702	$3,015	7.2%	31.7%

Table 7: RESIDENT GRADUATE TUITION AND FEES AT PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS IN THE WEST

Institution	1986-87	1985-86	1982-83	Percent Change 1985-86 to 1986-87	Percent Change 1982-83 to 1986-87
ALASKA					
University of Alaska, Anchorage	$1,436	$1,248	$948	15.1%	51.5%
University of Alaska, Fairbanks	1,670	1,450	1,088	15.2%	53.5%
University of Alaska, Juneau	1,370	1,190	924	15.1%	48.3%
ARIZONA					
Arizona State University	1,136	990	710	14.7%	60.0%
Northern Arizona University	1,136	990	710	14.7%	60.0%
University of Arizona	1,136	990	710	14.7%	60.0%
CALIFORNIA					
California State Polytechnic University, Pomona	649	642	435	1.1%	49.2%
California Polytechnic State University, San Luis Obispo	707	680	450	4.0%	57.1%
California State College, Bakersfield	641	621	402	3.2%	59.5%
California State University, Chico	693	685	462	1.2%	50.0%
California State University, Dominguez Hills	652	632	425	3.2%	53.4%
California State University, Fresno	700	696	464	0.6%	50.9%
California State University, Fullerton	687	687	444	0.0%	54.7%
California State University, Hayward	663	629	422	5.4%	57.1%
California State University, Long Beach	669	654	447	2.3%	49.7%
California State University, Los Angeles	666	639	432	4.2%	54.2%
California State University, Northridge	701	691	442	1.4%	58.6%
California State University, Sacramento	651	651	426	0.0%	52.8%
California State University, San Bernardino	686	660	439	3.9%	56.3%
California State University, Stanislaus	684	679	427	0.7%	60.2%
Humboldt State University	695	684	456	1.6%	52.4%
San Diego State University	661	661	454	0.0%	45.6%
San Francisco State University	679	669	442	1.5%	53.6%
San Jose State University	739	723	460	2.2%	60.7%
Sonoma State University	697	679	456	2.7%	52.9%
University of California, Berkeley	1,407	1,407	1,233	0.0%	14.1%
University of California, Davis	1,316	1,316	1,215	0.0%	8.3%
University of California, Irvine	1,430	1,384	1,263	3.3%	13.2%
University of California, Los Angeles	1,346	1,346	1,216	0.0%	10.7%
University of California, Riverside	1,349	1,343	1,222	0.4%	10.4%
University of California, San Diego	1,441	1,389	1,233	3.7%	16.9%
University of California, San Francisco	1,389	1,366	1,220	1.7%	13.9%
University of California, Santa Barbara	1,336	1,330	1,224	0.5%	9.2%
University of California, Santa Cruz	1,451	1,448	1,327	0.2%	9.3%

Table 7: RESIDENT GRADUATE TUITION AND FEES AT PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS IN THE WEST (continued)

Institution	1986-87	1985-86	1982-83	Percent Change 1985-86 to 1986-87	Percent Change 1982-83 to 1986-87
COLORADO					
Adams State College	$1,210	$1,146	$950	5.6%	27.4%
Colorado School of Mines	3,118	2,880	2,272	8.3%	37.2%
Colorado State University	1,907	1,756	1,147	8.6%	66.3%
University of Colorado, Boulder [1]	2,059	1,797	1,290	14.6%	59.6%
University of Colorado, Colorado Springs [2]	1,590	1,368	918	16.2%	73.2%
University of Colorado, Denver [1]	1,554	1,366	952	13.8%	63.2%
University of Colorado, Health Sciences Center (separate rates for each field)					
University of Northern Colorado	1,719	1,422	1,110	20.9%	54.9%
University of Southern Colorado	1,302	1,196	974	8.9%	33.7%
Western State College of Colorado	1,318	1,191	954	10.7%	38.2%
HAWAII					
University of Hawaii, Manoa	1,166	1,056	582	10.4%	100.3%
IDAHO					
Boise State University	1,408	1,392	971	1.1%	45.0%
Idaho State University	1,334	1,374	975	-2.9%	36.8%
University of Idaho	1,374	1,344	986	2.2%	39.4%
MONTANA					
Eastern Montana College	1,125	981	678	14.7%	65.9%
Montana College of Mineral Science and Technology	1,054	916	626	15.1%	68.4%
Montana State University	1,295	1,113	728	16.4%	77.9%
Northern Montana College	1,041	849	627	22.6%	66.0%
University of Montana	1,217	1,059	801	14.9%	51.9%
Western Montana College	1,167	907	633	28.7%	84.4%
NEVADA					
University of Nevada, Las Vegas	656	656	496	0.0%	32.3%
University of Nevada, Reno	656	656	496	0.0%	32.3%
NEW MEXICO					
Eastern New Mexico University	894	786	698	13.7%	28.1%
New Mexico Highlands University	720	599	531	20.2%	35.6%
New Mexico Institute of Mining and Technology	903	816	734	10.7%	23.0%
New Mexico State University	1,026	919	798	11.6%	28.6%
University of New Mexico	1,020	896	757	13.8%	34.7%
Western New Mexico University	726	600	531	21.0%	36.7%
NORTH DAKOTA [3]					
North Dakota State University	1,374	1,257	840	9.3%	63.6%
State University of North Dakota, Minot	1,392	1,275	813	9.2%	71.2%
University of North Dakota [1]	1,446	1,329	912	8.8%	58.6%

Table 7: RESIDENT GRADUATE TUITION AND FEES AT PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS IN THE WEST (continued)

Institution	1986-87	1985-86	1982-83	Percent Change 1985-86 to 1986-87	Percent Change 1982-83 to 1986-87
OREGON					
Eastern Oregon State College	$2,157	$2,157	$2,019	0.0%	6.8%
Oregon Health Sciences University	2,415	2,409	2,219	0.2%	8.8%
Oregon State Universtiy	2,151	2,130	2,019	1.0%	6.5%
Portland State University	2,157	2,151	2,019	0.3%	6.8%
Southern Oregon State College	2,169	2,154	2,037	0.7%	6.5%
University of Oregon	2,168	2,168	2,043	0.0%	6.1%
Western Oregon State College	2,138	2,108	2,015	1.4%	6.1%
UTAH					
University of Utah	1,105	1,041	960	6.1%	15.1%
Utah State University	892	816	855	9.3%	4.3%
Weber State College	955	909	762	5.1%	25.3%
WASHINGTON					
Central Washington University	1,710	1,710	1,320	0.0%	29.5%
Eastern Washington University	1,710	1,710	1,320	0.0%	29.5%
Evergreen State College	1,710	1,710	1,320	0.0%	29.5%
University of Washington	2,319	2,319	1,701	0.0%	36.3%
Washington State University	2,319	2,319	1,701	0.0%	36.3%
Western Washington University	1,710	1,710	1,320	0.0%	29.5%
WYOMING					
University of Wyoming	778	721	616	7.9%	26.3%

[1] Excludes higher rates for graduate students in certain professional fields.
[2] Amounts reported are for 15 credit hours based on a per-credit-hour rate. Normal "full-time" graduate course load at Colorado Springs is nine credit hours. Resident graduate tuition and fees in 1986-87 for nine credit hours are $1,160.
[3] Reflects institutional name changes made by the North Dakota Board of Higher Education effective January 1987.

Table 8: RESIDENT GRADUATE TUITION AND FEES IN THE WEST--STATE AVERAGES

Simple Average by Type of Institution (Number of Institutions)	1986-87	1985-86	1982-83	Percent Change 1985-86 to 1986-87	Percent Change 1982-83 to 1986-87
ALASKA					
University of Alaska, Fairbanks (1)	$1,670	$1,450	$1,088	15.2%	53.5%
Others (2)	1,403	1,219	936	15.1%	49.9%
ARIZONA					
Arizona State University and University of Arizona (2)	1,136	990	710	14.7%	60.0%
Northern Arizona University (1)	1,136	990	710	14.7%	60.0%
CALIFORNIA					
California State University (19)	680	666	441	2.0%	54.1%
University of California (9)	1,385	1,370	1,239	1.1%	11.8%
COLORADO					
Colorado School of Mines (1)	3,118	2,880	2,272	8.3%	37.2%
Colorado State University and University of Colorado, Boulder (2)	1,983	1,777	1,219	11.6%	62.7%
Others (6)	1,449	1,282	976	13.1%	48.4%
HAWAII					
University of Hawaii, Manoa (1)	1,166	1,056	582	10.4%	100.3%
IDAHO					
Universities (3)	1,372	1,370	977	0.1%	40.4%
MONTANA					
Universities (2)	1,256	1,086	765	15.7%	64.3%
Colleges and Others (4)	1,097	913	641	20.1%	71.1%
NEVADA					
University of Nevada (2)	656	656	496	0.0%	32.3%
NEW MEXICO					
New Mexico State University and University of Mexico (2)	1,023	908	778	12.7%	31.6%
Others (4)	811	700	624	15.8%	30.0%
NORTH DAKOTA					
Universities (2)	1,410	1,293	876	9.0%	61.0%
State University of North Dakota, Minot (1)	1,392	1,275	813	9.2%	71.2%
OREGON					
Universities (3)	2,159	2,150	2,027	0.4%	6.5%
Oregon Health Sciences University (1)	2,415	2,409	2,219	0.2%	8.8%
Colleges (3)	2,155	2,140	2,024	0.7%	6.5%
UTAH					
Universities (2)	999	929	908	7.5%	10.0%
Weber State College (1)	955	909	762	5.1%	25.3%
WASHINGTON					
University of Washington and Washington State University (2)	2,319	2,319	1,701	0.0%	36.3%
Regional Universities and Evergreen State College (4)	1,710	1,710	1,320	0.0%	29.5%
WYOMING					
University of Wyoming (1)	778	721	616	7.9%	26.3%
SIMPLE AVERAGE-ALL INSTITUTIONS	$1,267	$1,197	$946	5.8%	33.9%

Table 9: NONRESIDENT GRADUATE TUITION AND FEES AT PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS IN THE WEST

Institution	1986-87	1985-86	1982-83	Percent Change 1985-86 to 1986-87	Percent Change 1982-83 to 1986-87
ALASKA					
University of Alaska, Anchorage	$2,786	$2,508	$1,848	11.1%	50.8%
University of Alaska, Fairbanks	3,020	2,582	1,988	17.0%	51.9%
University of Alaska, Juneau	2,720	2,450	1,824	11.0%	49.1%
ARIZONA					
Arizona State University	4,260	3,844	3,250	10.8%	31.1%
Northern Arizona University	3,692	3,244	2,750	13.8%	34.3%
University of Arizona	4,260	3,844	3,250	10.8%	31.1%
CALIFORNIA					
California State Polytechnic University, Pomona	4,879	4,422	3,585	10.3%	36.1%
California Polytechnic State University, San Luis Obispo	4,937	4,460	3,600	10.7%	37.1%
California State College, Bakersfield	4,871	4,401	3,552	10.7%	37.1%
California State College, San Bernardino	4,916	4,440	3,589	10.7%	37.0%
California State College, Stanislaus	4,914	4,459	3,577	10.2%	37.4%
California State University, Chico	4,923	4,465	3,612	10.3%	36.3%
California State University, Dominguez Hills	4,882	4,412	3,575	10.7%	36.6%
California State University, Fresno	4,930	4,476	3,614	10.1%	36.4%
California State University, Fullerton	4,917	4,467	3,594	10.1%	36.8%
California State University, Hayward	4,893	4,409	3,572	11.0%	37.0%
California State University, Long Beach	4,899	4,434	3,597	10.5%	36.2%
California State University, Los Angeles	4,896	4,419	3,582	10.8%	36.7%
California State University, Northridge	4,931	4,471	3,592	10.3%	37.3%
California State University, Sacramento	4,881	4,431	3,576	10.2%	36.5%
Humboldt State University	4,925	4,464	3,606	10.3%	36.6%
San Diego State University	4,891	4,441	3,064	10.1%	59.6%
San Francisco State University	4,909	4,449	3,592	10.3%	36.7%
San Jose State University	4,969	4,503	3,610	10.3%	37.6%
Sonoma State University	4,927	4,459	3,606	10.5%	36.6%
University of California, Berkeley	5,493	5,223	4,383	5.2%	25.3%
University of California, Davis	5,402	5,132	4,365	5.3%	23.8%
University of California, Irvine	5,516	5,198	4,413	6.1%	25.0%
University of California, Los Angeles	5,432	5,162	4,366	5.2%	24.4%
University of California, Riverside	5,435	5,159	4,372	5.3%	24.3%
University of California, San Diego	5,527	5,122	4,383	7.9%	26.1%
University of California, San Francisco	5,475	5,205	4,370	5.2%	25.3%
University of California, Santa Barbara	5,422	5,137	4,374	5.5%	24.0%
University of California, Santa Cruz	5,537	5,264	4,477	5.2%	23.7%

Table 9: NONRESIDENT GRADUATE TUITION AND FEES AT PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS IN THE WEST (continued)

Institution	1986-87	1985-86	1982-83	Percent Change 1985-86 to 1986-87	Percent Change 1982-83 to 1986-87
COLORADO					
Adams State College	$3,040	$2,874	$2,982	5.8%	1.9%
Colorado School of Mines	8,230	7,682	6,060	7.1%	35.8%
Colorado State University	5,138	4,889	4,316	5.1%	19.0%
University of Colorado, Boulder [1]	6,397	5,559	4,674	15.1%	36.9%
University of Colorado, Colorado Springs [2]	5,342	4,646	3,322	15.0%	60.8%
University of Colorado, Denver [1]	5,240	4,776	3,706	9.7%	41.4%
University of Colorado, Health Sciences Center (separate rates for each field)					
University of Northern Colorado	4,101	5,067	3,969	-19.1%	3.3%
University of Southern Colorado	4,506	4,150	3,604	8.6%	25.0%
Western State College of Colorado	3,478	3,405	3,340	2.1%	4.1%
HAWAII					
University of Hawaii, Manoa	4,076	3,716	1,407	9.7%	189.7%
IDAHO					
Boise State University	3,308	3,292	2,871	0.5%	15.2%
Idaho State University	3,234	3,274	2,875	-1.2%	12.5%
University of Idaho	3,374	3,344	2,986	0.9%	13.0%
MONTANA					
Eastern Montana College	2,583	2,385	1,758	8.3%	46.9%
Montana College of Mineral Science and Technology	2,872	2,680	2,066	7.2%	39.0%
Montana State University	3,113	2,877	2,168	8.2%	43.6%
Northern Montana College	2,499	2,253	1,707	10.9%	46.4%
University of Montana	3,035	2,823	2,241	7.5%	35.4%
Western Montana College	2,625	2,311	1,713	13.6%	53.2%
NEVADA					
University of Nevada, Las Vegas	2,856	2,856	2,496	0.0%	14.4%
University of Nevada, Reno	2,856	2,856	2,496	0.0%	14.4%
NEW MEXICO					
Eastern New Mexico University	3,078	2,490	1,985	23.6%	55.1%
New Mexico Highlands University	2,904	2,303	1,818	26.1%	59.7%
New Mexico Institute of Mining and Technology	3,543	2,967	2,418	19.4%	46.5%
New Mexico State University	3,652	3,067	2,482	19.1%	47.1%
University of New Mexico	3,702	3,056	2,441	21.1%	51.7%
Western New Mexico University	2,810	2,155	1,818	30.4%	54.6%
NORTH DAKOTA [3]					
North Dakota State University	2,760	2,412	1,608	14.4%	71.6%
State University of North Dakota, Minot	2,472	2,163	1,374	14.3%	79.9%
University of North Dakota [1]	2,832	2,484	1,680	14.0%	68.6%

Table 9: NONRESIDENT GRADUATE TUITION AND FEES AT PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS IN THE WEST (continued)

Institution	1986-87	1985-86	1982-83	Percent Change 1985-86 to 1986-87	Percent Change 1982-83 to 1986-87
OREGON					
Eastern Oregon State College	$3,444	$3,444	$3,267	0.0%	5.4%
Oregon Health Sciences University	3,702	3,696	3,467	0.2%	6.8%
Oregon State Universtiy	3,458	3,417	3,267	1.2%	5.8%
Portland State University	3,444	3,438	3,267	0.2%	5.4%
Southern Oregon State College	3,456	3,441	3,294	0.4%	4.9%
University of Oregon	3,455	3,455	3,291	0.0%	5.0%
Western Oregon State College	3,425	3,395	3,263	0.9%	5.0%
UTAH					
University of Utah	2,868	2,753	2,727	4.2%	5.2%
Utah State University	2,309	2,211	2,370	4.4%	-2.6%
Weber State College	2,552	2,460	2,055	3.7%	24.2%
WASHINGTON					
Central Washington University	5,094	5,094	3,882	0.0%	31.2%
Eastern Washington University	5,094	5,094	3,882	0.0%	31.2%
Evergreen State College	5,094	5,094	3,882	0.0%	31.2%
University of Washington	5,775	5,775	4,212	0.0%	37.1%
Washington State University	5,775	5,775	4,212	0.0%	37.1%
Western Washington University	5,094	5,094	3,882	0.0%	31.2%
WYOMING					
University of Wyoming	2,442	2,231	2,076	9.5%	17.6%

[1] Excludes higher rates for graduate students in certain professional fields.
[2] Amounts reported are for 15 credit hours based on a per-credit-hour rate. Normal "full-time" graduate course load at Colorado Springs is nine credit hours. Nonresident graduate tuition and fees in 1986-77 for nine credit hours are $3,320.
[3] Reflects institutional name changes made by the North Dakota Board of Higher Education effective January 1987.

Table 10: NONRESIDENT GRADUATE TUITION AND FEES IN THE WEST--STATE AVERAGES

Simple Average by Type of Institution (Number of Institutions)	1986-87	1985-86	1982-83	Percent Change 1985-86 to 1986-87	Percent Change 1982-83 to 1986-87
ALASKA					
University of Alaska, Fairbanks (1)	$3,020	$2,582	$1,988	17.0%	51.9%
Others (2)	2,753	2,479	1,836	11.1%	49.9%
ARIZONA					
Arizona State University and University of Arizona (2)	4,260	3,844	3,250	10.8%	31.1%
Northern Arizona University (1)	3,692	3,244	2,750	13.8%	34.3%
CALIFORNIA					
California State University (19)	4,910	4,446	3,563	10.4%	37.8%
University of California (9)	5,471	5,178	4,389	5.7%	24.6%
COLORADO					
Colorado School of Mines (1)	8,230	7,682	6,060	7.1%	35.8%
Colorado State University and University of Colorado, Boulder (2)	5,768	5,224	4,495	10.4%	28.3%
Others (6)	4,285	4,153	3,487	3.2%	22.9%
HAWAII					
University of Hawaii, Manoa (1)	4,076	3,716	1,407	9.7%	189.7%
IDAHO					
Universities (3)	3,305	3,303	2,911	0.1%	13.6%
MONTANA					
Universities (2)	3,074	2,850	2,205	7.9%	39.4%
Colleges and Others (4)	2,645	2,407	1,811	9.9%	46.0%
NEVADA					
University of Nevada (2)	2,856	2,856	2,496	0.0%	14.4%
NEW MEXICO					
New Mexico State University and University of Mexico (2)	3,677	3,062	2,462	20.1%	49.4%
Others (4)	3,084	2,479	2,010	24.4%	53.4%
NORTH DAKOTA					
Universities (2)	2,796	2,448	1,644	14.2%	70.1%
State University of North Dakota, Minot (1)	2,472	2,163	1,374	14.3%	79.9%
OREGON					
Universities (3)	3,452	3,437	3,275	0.5%	5.4%
Oregon Health Sciences University (1)	3,702	3,696	3,467	0.2%	6.8%
Colleges (3)	3,442	3,427	3,275	0.4%	5.1%
UTAH					
Universities (2)	2,589	2,482	2,549	4.3%	1.6%
Weber State College (1)	2,552	2,460	2,055	3.7%	24.2%
WASHINGTON					
University of Washington and Washington State University (2)	5,775	5,775	4,212	0.0%	37.1%
Regional Universities and Evergreen State College (4)	5,094	5,094	3,882	0.0%	31.2%
WYOMING					
University of Wyoming (1)	2,442	2,231	2,076	9.5%	17.6%
SIMPLE AVERAGE--ALL INSTITUTIONS	$4,190	$3,904	$3,195	7.3%	31.2%

APPENDIX

State Policies for Tuition and Required Fees in Public Higher Education in the West

This appendix contains overviews of state policies and procedures affecting the determination of tuition and fee levels in public higher education in the West. State overviews are presented in alphabetical order for each of the 14 WICHE states.

These overviews update similar profiles published in the 1983-84 edition of this report. Higher education coordinating or governing boards in each of the 14 western states received copies of the profiles from the 1983-84 report and were asked to make any changes necessary to reflect current statewide policies. The overviews also incorporate information on community college tuition policies and expand the description of residency requirements.

The following definitions apply to the state overviews:

- **Tuition or educational fees:** the basic, comprehensive multipurpose charges all students are required to pay as a condition of enrollment. These charges may or may not be known as tuition. Other designations include educational fee, incidental fee, or registration fee.

- **Required fees:** all special fee charges that students are required to pay as a condition of enrollment. This may include student activity and service charges, bond retirement fees, required insurance assessments, etc. These would not include any fees paid at the option of the student.

- **Policy:** either a formally approved policy or a traditional practice such that the effect is the same as policy.

The descriptions of policies for tuition levels and residency status are, in most cases, abbreviated from statutory language or policy statements. These shortened versions were done either by the state agencies or by WICHE staff. In some cases, verbatim statutory or policy language has been excerpted from statutes or policy manuals. For a full statement of these policies or for additional clarification, please contact the appropriate states or institutions directly.

APPENDIX

TUITION AND FEES IN PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION IN THE WEST

State Policies for Tuition and Required Fees in Public Higher Education in the West

Alaska..... 29
Arizona..... 31
California..... 35
Colorado..... 39
Hawaii..... 42
Idaho..... 45
Montana..... 48
Nevada..... 50
New Mexico..... 52
North Dakota..... 54
Oregon..... 57
Utah..... 61
Washington..... 64
Wyoming..... 67

ALASKA

State Policies for Tuition and Required Fees in Public Higher Education

Please see introduction to Appendix for clarifications, definitions, and information sources.

1. Authority to set tuition or educational fees:

   Governing board through constitution.

2. Authority to set required fees:

   Governing board through constitution.

3. Policy for determining tuition or educational fees:

   An annual review is conducted by the president of the University of Alaska, in which the overall financial state of the university is considered. The president then makes recommendations to the Board of Regents in regard to the tuition levels to be charged at all institutions in the system. Tuition and fee levels are different at each of the three four-year institutions, but traditionally have been uniform for all public community colleges except Anchorage. The Board of Regents takes the president's recommendations under advisement and votes on whether there will be any change in the tuition structure for that year.

4. Manner in which expected revenues from tuition or educational fees are handled in the budget process:

   In Alaska, all higher education revenues must be appropriated by the legislature. Thus, tuition and required fees are considered to be revenue in addition to state appropriations. The differentiation between state funds and student fees is maintained in the budget breakdown.

5. Manner in which actual revenues from tuition or educational fees are handled in the budget process with respect to how they are budgeted:

   Revenues from tuition go to the general fund and are returned to the state at the end of the fiscal year.

6. Manner in which required fees are handled in the budget process:

   Required fees are treated the same as tuition and educational fees.

7. Policy requiring nonresident tuition or educational fees to be higher than resident tuition or educational fees:

   Yes

8. Policy requiring some nonresident required fees to be higher than resident required fees:

   None

9. Policy requiring graduate tuition or educational fees to be higher than undergraduate tuition or required fees:

   Yes

10. Policy requiring graduate required fees to be higher than undergraduate required fees:

    None

11. Residency classification policy:

    Alaska residents, members of the military on active duty in Alaska and their dependents, as well as students from the Yukon Territory and the Northwest Territories qualify for resident tuition and fees. For purposes of tuition classification, a resident is any person who has been physically present in Alaska for one year (excepting only vacations or other absence for temporary purposes with intent to return) and who declares an intention to remain in Alaska indefinitely. However, any person who within one year has declared himself/herself to be a resident of another state, voted in another state, or performs an act inconsistent with Alaska residence, shall be deemed a nonresident for purposes of tuition. An unemancipated person under 18 years of age whose parents are not Alaska residents shall be deemed a nonresident for tuition purposes.

    These definitions and classifications apply to both undergraduate students and graduate students, although in practice post-baccalaureate students usually qualify for resident tuition status.

ARIZONA

State Policies for Tuition and Required Fees in Public Higher Education

Please see introduction to Appendix for clarifications, definitions, and information sources.

1. Authority to set tuition or educational fees:

   Arizona Board of Regents for the University of Arizona, Arizona State University, and Northern Arizona University. For community colleges, the State Board of Directors for Community Colleges sets tuition and fee levels, normally following the recommendations of the local district governing boards.

2. Authority to set required fees:

   Governing boards in conjunction with setting tuition and education fees.

3. Policy for determining tuition or educational fees:

   For Board of Regents institutions, tuition and education fees are indexed to the "cost of education." Presently, approximately 20 percent of the cost of education is charged to resident students, and 77 percent of the cost of education to nonresident students at the University of Arizona and Arizona State University. At Northern Arizona University, 68 percent of the cost of education is charged to nonresident students.

   In Arizona, the cost of education is determined by including all instruction and student service costs, and portions of academic support and institutional support costs. Academic support and institutional support costs are scaled down to reflect expenditures from these two functional areas for organized research and public service. Organized research and public service function costs are excluded from the cost of education computation. No distinction is made between undergraduate and graduate cost of education.

   For community colleges, the tuition and fee levels are set by the state board under statutory authority, but without explicit state policy guidelines. Generally, the state board accepts the rates recommended by the local governing boards.

4. Manner in which expected revenues from tuition or educational fees are handled in the budget process:

   For the universities, approximately 75 percent of tuition revenues are considered as offsets against state appropriations. The state exercises no budgetary authority or expenditure control over tuition and fee revenues at community colleges.

5. Manner in which actual revenues from tuition or educational fees are handled in the budget process with respect to how they are budgeted:

   For the universities, approximately 75 percent of tuition revenue is used for operating budgets. These funds are earmarked for the universities, but are placed in the state treasury in separate accounts and are subject to budget review. The remainder is retained in local accounts maintained by the universities. This portion is not subject to budget review by the executive or legislative branches of government.

6. Manner in which required fees are handled in the budget process:

   Required fees are treated the same as tuition and educational fees. Virtually all fees are used as offsets (against appropriations) to support the operating budget.

7. Policy requiring nonresident tuition or educational fees to be higher than resident tuition or educational fees:

   Yes

8. Policy requiring some nonresident required fees to be higher than resident required fees:

   None

9. Policy requiring graduate tuition or educational fees to be higher than undergraduate tuition or required fees:

   None

10. Policy requiring graduate required fees to be higher than undergraduate required fees:

    None

11. Residency classification policy:

    The classification of students as in-state or out-of-state residents at Arizona public universities is defined by state statutes and policies of the Arizona Board of Regents. The classification criteria include the following provisions:

    a) In-state students must be domiciled in Arizona for at least one year prior to university registration, or be dependents of parents or legal guardians domiciled in Arizona and claimed as dependents for tax purposes at the time of registration.

b) Mere presence of a person in the state of Arizona for one year does not necessarily establish a domicile for classifying that person as an in-state resident. No person shall be deemed to have gained or lost a domicile by reason of presence or absence while a student at any institution of learning.

c) Domicile status must be determined prior to registration and payment of fees. An affidavit establishing domicile must be completed and filed upon original registration or upon a desired change in classification or after an absence for a semester or more. Any student found to have made a false or misleading statement concerning domicile shall be subject to dismissal.

d) A person under 18 years of age may be eligible for in-state classification as an emancipated minor. To gain this status the person must submit clear and convincing evidence that: (a) he or she is self supporting, (b) he or she is not living with a parent, and (c) there has been a complete severance of the parental relationship as to all legal rights and liabilities, including care, custody, control and service. After being granted this status, the person must then meet the same conditions required of persons 18 years of age or more for establishing Arizona domicile.

e) No emancipated person can establish domicile in Arizona while attending any educational institution in the state as a full-time student, in the absence of a clear demonstration to the contrary. A person from another state who has reached the age of majority in the state from which he or she originated may establish a domicile in Arizona subject to the requirements for establishing such domicile in this state.

f) A person does not gain or lose in-state status by reason of presence in any state or country while a member of the armed forces of the United States. A member of the armed forces and his or her dependents (spouse and dependent children) may obtain in-state status by establishing a domicile of one year's duration in Arizona. In addition, persons defined under the Arizona Income Tax Code as dependents of military personnel on active duty in Arizona are entitled to in-state classification while in continuous enrollment at a university.

These provisions apply to graduate as well as undergraduate students. In practice, however, post-baccalaureate students usually qualify for in-state student status or else have tuition waived as part of compensation for graduate assistantships.

At Arizona community colleges, in-state status is governed by the same provisions of Arizona law, although the community colleges do not necessarily follow the policies and definitions of the Arizona Board of Regents outlined above.

CALIFORNIA

State Policies for Tuition and Required Fees in Public Higher Education

Please see introduction to Appendix for clarifications, definitions, and information sources.

1. Authority to set tuition or educational fees:

   Trustees of the California State University and Regents of the University of California for their respective institutions under statute amended in 1985, and through the state constitution for the University of California. Fees at community colleges set by state statute; nonresident tuition at community colleges set by district boards under statutory guidelines.

2. Authority to set required fees:

   Same as for tuition and educational fees.

3. Policy for determining tuition or educational fees:

   California State University System

   No tuition as such is charged to California resident students. A State University Fee is the basic fee required of all students at all campuses of the California State University. It encompasses two formerly separate fees, the State University Fee and the Student Services Fee. The level is the same for all students at all 19 campuses and is determined in accordance with statutory provisions adopted in 1985 (described below).

   In addition to the systemwide State University Fee, each campus is authorized to levy four other fees as a condition of enrollment: the instructionally related Activities Fee, the Health Facilities Fee, the Student Body Center Fee, and the Student Body Association Fee. The level of these fees varies from campus to campus and their use is restricted to the purposes for which they are collected.

   Students who are not California residents or who do not qualify for statutory exemptions must pay nonresident tuition. Charges are uniform at all campuses and are based on the direct cost of instruction and academic support. The calculation is defined by the California Administrative Code (Title 5) and is based on specific budget categories. The fee level is adjusted each year as part of the Board of Trustees' support budget proposal.

   The University of California

   No tuition as such is charged to California resident students at any campus of the University of California. All students--resident and nonresident--pay registration and educational fees. These fees are

University of California. All students--resident and nonresident--pay registration and educational fees. These fees are significantly higher than the State University Fee charged to students in the California State University System, and are comparable in amount to the tuition charged in many other states. Revenues from the registration and education fees are used to cover noninstructional, student-related costs only, or activities such as student financial aid that are complementary to, but not part of, the instructional program.

In 1985, the California statute governing the setting of fees was amended. Specific formulas for setting student charges were set aside in favor of a set of guiding principles, including the following:

a) changes in student fees must be indexed to a three-year moving average of changes in the amount of state support per full-time-equivalent student;

b) fees must be determined and announced 10 months prior to the fall term;

c) annual increases or decreases must be no more than 10 percent; and

d) postgraduate fees must be no more than those charged undergraduate students.

California Community Colleges

State statutory provisions implemented in 1984-85 established uniform community college fees of $50 per semester for students registered for more than six units ($5 per unit for six or less units). State statutes also prohibit districts from assessing other incidental fees on all students (such as for health services) and allow only specific course fees to cover costs of laboratory materials or other special needs. Nonresident tuition is determined for each district to cover the full amount of per student public funding at the community college.

4. Manner in which expected revenues from tuition or educational fees are handled in the budget process:

Revenues from the State University Fee collected from all California State University students are appropriated as part of overall university support, except that these fee revenues cannot be used for faculty salaries. Nonresident tuition revenues are appropriated revenues that are considered along with other revenues available for the overall support of the institution, including support for faculty salaries.

For the University of California, the education and general fees are generally considered to be revenue in addition to state appropriations used by the campuses for a variety of purposes. Traditional practices play the major role in establishing the uses to which these fees are put.

For California community colleges, revenues from the uniform state fee and nonresident tuition are retained locally, but are calculated as an offset against each district's overall entitlement for state support within the annual budget.

5. Manner in which actual revenues from tuition or educational fees are handled in the budget process with respect to how they are budgeted:

   The state estimates tuition revenues (from nonresident students) for the budget year and subtracts that amount from the state funds appropriated according to the budget formula. Adjustments occur during the current year as actual enrollments and tuition revenues are reported. The use of nonresident tuition reimbursements in excess of those budgeted is subject to the approval of the State Department of Finance. The educational and registration fees are collected and reported to the state as budgeted expenditures for student services support. These fees are tied directly to the expenditures of the offices and activities which they support.

   All fee revenues remain with the institution and are not returned to the state.

6. Manner in which required fees are handled in the budget process:

   Some required fees for student activities, student government, or bond retirement on a student union may be charged. These are under the control of the campus or student government.

7. Policy requiring nonresident tuition or educational fees to be higher than resident tuition or educational fees:

   Resident and nonresident students pay the same amount for educational and registration fees. In addition to these fees, nonresident students are charged tuition based on the average instructional cost per student. Residents do not pay tuition.

8. Policy requiring some nonresident required fees to be higher than resident required fees:

   None

9. Policy requiring graduate tuition or educational fees to be higher than undergraduate tuition or required fees:

   At all California State University campuses, mandatory fees for graduate students are the

same as for undergraduate students, in accordance with the 1985 statute.

At the University of California campuses, nonresident tuition is the same for graduates and undergraduates. Both groups also pay the same registration fees; graduate students, however, pay a higher amount in educational fees.

10. Policy requiring graduate required fees to be higher than undergraduate required fees:

None

11. Residency classification policy:

California has a uniform residency law for students at all public institutions. Under this law, the governing boards have adopted rules and regulations for student classification that include the following components:

a) Basic resident status requires residing in California continuously for at least one year immediately preceding the residency determination date as set by the governing boards for each term.

b) Nonresident students maintaining continuous attendance at an institution cannot be reclassified as resident students without demonstrating financial independence from their parents. To be considered financially independent, a student cannot (a) be claimed by the parent as a tax exemption, (b) receive more than $750 per year in parental support, and (c) have lived for more than six weeks per year with his or her parent. All three of these reclassification limitations apply to the calendar year in which the application is made and to the three calendar years prior to the reclassification application.

c) Nonresident, graduate-level students who are employed as teaching assistants, research assistants, or teaching associates on a half-time or more basis are exempt from the demonstration of financial independence and may be reclassified as resident students during the time of employment.

There are no state policies calling for waiving nonresident tuition for graduate students. However, the California State University and the University of California both budget nonresident tuition waivers for graduate students. In the case of the California State University, these waivers are available for 100 FTE--or about five at each of the 19 campuses. The University of California may waive nonresident tuition for up to 17 percent of its nonresident graduate students.

COLORADO

State Policies for Tuition and Required Fees in Public Higher Education

Please see introduction to Appendix for clarifications, definitions, and information sources.

1. Authority to set tuition or educational fees:

   Tuition and fee levels at universities and four-year colleges are set by governing boards and must be consistent with policies of the Colorado Commission on Higher Education (outlined below). For the 11 state-controlled community colleges, tuition and fee levels are set by the State Board for Community Colleges and Occupational Education. Tuition and fee levels for the six locally controlled community colleges are set by local district governing boards.

2. Authority to set required fees:

   Fees determined by the same authorities that set tuition, following consultation with campuses on specific fee requirements.

3. Policy for determining tuition or educational fees:

   Governing boards have responsibility to set tuition and fee rates, but must do so in accordance with policies established by the Colorado Commission on Higher Education (CCHE). Those policies establish minimum criteria by which boards must measure their tuition and fee rates, including:

   a) an analysis of the relationship of proposed resident tuition rates to total cost per student and the effect upon access and quality;

   b) consideration of the amount of financial aid available for needy students from all sources;

   c) acknowledgement that student fees should not be used to support academic facility construction, nor should increased special academic fees be used to minimize tuition rate proposals by shifting tuition increases to special fees increases; and

   d) other budgetary factors and decisions by the CCHE.

4. Manner in which expected revenues from tuition or educational fees are handled in the budget process:

   For universities and four-year colleges, the CCHE formula budgeting process estimates tuition at rates based upon 25 percent of on-campus costs for the previous year for Colorado residents and 110 percent for nonresidents. Those expected revenues are

subtracted from formula-driven institutional budgets to determine general fund amounts (governing boards are not bound by these estimates in their final budget determinations).

5. Manner in which actual revenues from tuition or educational fees are handled in the budget process with respect to how they are budgeted:

   The governing board has authority to retain all tuition revenue.

6. Manner in which required fees are handled in the budget process:

   Required fees are not appropriated funds. All fees are determined by the governing boards and are subject only to the boards' decisions and the boards' legal obligations (e.g., bond repayment).

7. Policy requiring nonresident tuition or educational fees to be higher than resident tuition or educational fees:

   Yes

8. Policy requiring some nonresident required fees to be higher than resident required fees:

   None

9. Policy requiring graduate tuition or educational fees to be higher than undergraduate tuition or required fees:

   None

10. Policy requiring graduate required fees to be higher than undergraduate required fees:

    None

11. Residency classification policy:

    Determination of in-state status for tuition classification purposes is the responsibility of the higher education institutions in Colorado. The "registering authority" at each school, i.e., the individual designated at each campus to have primary authority for making tuition classification decisions, is to make tuition classification determinations in accordance with Colorado statute (23-7-101 to 104, and 23-7-105, C.R.S.) and policies established by the Colorado Commission on Higher Education.

    Colorado statute 23-7-102(5) C.R.S. defines "in-state student" as a student "who has been domiciled in Colorado for one year or more immediately preceding registration at any institution of higher education in Colorado for any term or session for which

domiciliary classification is claimed, but attendance at an institution of higher education, public or private, within the State of Colorado shall not alone be sufficient to qualify for domicile in Colorado."

This definition applies to both undergraduate students and graduate students. There are no established policies to grant tuition waivers as part of the compensation for graduate assistantships.

Students who wish to declare themselves emancipated from parental support and become Colorado residents are subject to the following CCHE policies:

a) At the age of 21 an unemancipated, unmarried student whose parents are not Colorado residents becomes emancipated and eligible to establish his own domicile. The 12 continuous months of residence required as a part of domicile establishment may begin on the student's 21st birthday. Assuming the student has taken other legally required steps to establish permanent ties with Colorado, in-state status may be achieved on the 22nd birthday.

b) A student under the age of 21 whose parents are not Colorado residents will automatically be emancipated upon legal marriage. In such cases, the date of the marriage is the date of emancipation and the date on which the 12-month residency period begins.

c) An unmarried individual under the age of 21 is considered to have residency of his parents unless the parents have emancipated the minor by surrendering the right and responsibility to support him. There is no specific amount defined as "support." In determining whether a minor has been emancipated, an institution must ascertain that parents have not only surrendered care, custody, and control, but have also not made provision for either substantial or regular support of the student.

d) Reversal of emancipation can occur if the emancipation was caused by circumstances other than marriage. Evidence that parents have resumed or provided for support of the minor would support a decision of reversal of emancipation.

e) Governing boards may grant in-state tuition status to active duty members of the armed forces stationed in Colorado, and to the dependents of such military personnel.

HAWAII

State Policies for Tuition and Required Fees in Public Higher Education

Please see introduction to Appendix for clarifications, definitions, and information sources.

1. Authority to set tuition or educational fees:

   University of Hawaii Board of Regents within limits set by the legislature.

2. Authority to set required fees:

   University of Hawaii Board of Regents within limits set by the legislature.

3. Policy for determining tuition or educational fees:

   Excerpts from Board of Regents policy: Since tuition and fees are critical to access, they shall not be so uniformly high that they prevent qualified citizens from attending a campus of the university. As a general principle, the board subscribes to a tuition policy that seeks to keep costs to resident students at the lowest practical level while maintaining a financial aid program that responds to the needs of students who cannot meet the costs of attendance.

   The Board of Regents recognizes that students and the general public derive benefits from higher education and both can be expected to share in its cost through user charges and taxes. Further, to the extent possible, the tuition structure at the University of Hawaii should bear a reasonable relationship to that at mainland institutions of comparable size, quality, and mission.

   Therefore, in determining specific tuition schedules, the following are taken into consideration:

   1) Accessibility and the mix of students (ethnic backgrounds, residents and nonresidents, etc.).

   2) Financial aid availability and use.

   3) The cost of education and the sharing of that cost between students and the general public.

   4) Differential tuition rates that (a) reflect the different missions of the major university units, (b) acknowledge differing costs of instruction by student level (undergraduate, graduate, law and medicine), and (c) distinguish between residents and nonresidents in conformance with state law.

   5) Relative standing in terms of tuition charges at like regional and national institutions of higher education.

4. Manner in which expected revenues from tuition or educational fees are handled in the budget process:

   These revenues are regarded as general fund revenues of the state.

5. Manner in which actual revenues from tuition or educational fees are handled in the budget process with respect to how they are budgeted:

   Tuition revenues for regular credit programs are returned to the state.

6. Manner in which required fees are handled in the budget process:

   Most required fees are handled as "special funds," which means they are retained by the university and expended for the purpose for which they were collected.

7. Policy requiring nonresident tuition or educational fees to be higher than resident tuition or educational fees:

   Yes, state statute also requires that nonresident tuition be not less than two times the amount of resident tuition.

8. Policy requiring some nonresident required fees to be higher than resident required fees:

   None

9. Policy requiring graduate tuition or educational fees to be higher than undergraduate tuition or required fees:

   Yes

10. Policy requiring graduate required fees to be higher than undergraduate required fees:

    None

11. Residency classification policy:

    Residency criteria are specified in state statute. The statute authorizes the Board of Regents to adopt administrative rules further defining the establishment of residence for tuition purposes. In turn, each campus designates a residency officer who reviews information submitted by applicants for admission and, consistent with established rules, makes a determination of residency.

Current statutory and Board of Regents criteria for resident classification include:

a) The adult student, or in the case of a minor student, the student's parents or guardians, has been a bona fide resident of Hawaii for at least 12 consecutive months next preceding the student's first day of officially scheduled instruction for any semester or term in which the student is enrolling at the particular college or campus;

b) The adult or minor student has not been claimed as a dependent for tax purposes for at least 12 months next preceding the student's first day of officially scheduled instruction for any semester or term in which the student is enrolling at the particular college or campus by the student's parents or guardians who are nonresidents of the state.

c) Residence in Hawaii and elsewhere cannot be held simultaneously.

d) Presence in Hawaii primarily to attend an institution of higher education does not create residence status. In addition, nonresident students shall be presumed to be in Hawaii for educational purposes irrespective of occasional interruptions in their course of study.

e) A minor may be considered an adult for purposes of residence if he or she is self-supporting and receives no significant support from parent or guardian, is married, or has prior military service, and meets the other residency criteria.

These definitions and criteria apply to graduate as well as undergraduate students. In practice, however, post-baccalaureate students usually qualify for resident tuition status if they completed a majority of their coursework at and graduated from a University of Hawaii campus. In addition, the Board of Regents may reduce or waive tuition charges for graduate teaching and research assistants.

IDAHO

State Policies for Tuition and Required Fees in Public Higher Education

Please see introduction to Appendix for clarifications, definitions, and information sources.

1. Authority to set tuition or educational fees:

   State Board of Education/Board of Regents of the University of Idaho. Student charges at Idaho community colleges are determined by local district governing boards, but cannot exceed the maximum set by state statue.

2. Authority to set required fees:

   Same as for tuition and educational fees.

3. Policy for determining tuition or educational fees:

   Idaho universities and four-year colleges do not assess tuition as such for resident undergraduate students; they do impose nonresident and graduate tuition. A uniform student education fee or matriculation fee, which includes an institutional maintenance fee, is charged to all students. These tuition and fee levels are recommended by the institutions of higher education and established by the State Board of Education/ Board of Regents of the University of Idaho.

   At Idaho community colleges, tuition is charged to both in-state and out-of-state residents. There is a statutory maximum ($175 per semester as of 1986-87) for state resident tuition at community colleges; the remainder of in-state charges are additional fees. Tuition for out-of-state residents is determined by local boards and not subject to the statutory maximum levels.

4. Manner in which expected revenues from tuition or educational fees are handled in the budget process:

   For Idaho universities and four-year colleges, revenues from tuition are estimated for the upcoming fiscal year and included as an anticipated revenue in each institution's budget request; the amount normally is appropriated by the legislature as a spending authority. Revenues from the institutional maintenance fee and part-time student fees are also included in the appropriated accounts.

   Tuition and fee revenues for community colleges are locally held and not budgeted at the state level.

5. Manner in which actual revenues from tuition or educational fees are handled in the budget process with respect to how they are budgeted:

   Increases or decreases in actual collections are the responsibility of the institutions.

6. Manner in which required fees are handled in the budget process:

   Required fees paid by all students are generally earmarked for specific, auxiliary expenditures, and as such are not included in the revenue estimates for reappropriation.

7. Policy requiring nonresident tuition or educational fees to be higher than resident tuition or educational fees:

   Yes

8. Policy requiring some nonresident required fees to be higher than resident required fees:

   None

9. Policy requiring graduate tuition or educational fees to be higher than undergraduate tuition or required fees:

   Yes

10. Policy requiring graduate required fees to be higher than undergraduate required fees:

    None

11. Residency classification policy:

    Under Idaho statute, a resident student is:

    a) Any student whose parents or court-appointed guardians are domiciled in the state of Idaho and provide more than 50 percent of his support. Domicile means an individual's true, fixed and permanent home and place of habitation. It is the place where he intends to remain, and to which he expects to return when he leaves without intending to establish a new domicile elsewhere. To qualify under this section the parents or guardian must be residing in the state on the opening day of the term for which the student matriculates.

    b) Any student, who receives less than 50 percent of his support from parents or legal guardians who are not residents of this state for voting purposes. The student must have continuously resided in the state of Idaho for 12 months next preceding the opening day of the period of instruction during which he proposes to attend the college or university.

c) Any student who is a graduate of an accredited secondary school in the state of Idaho, and who matriculates at a college or university in the state of Idaho during the term immediately following such graduation regardless of the residence of his parent or guardian.

d) The spouse of a person who is classified, or is eligible for classification, as a resident of the state of Idaho for the purposes of attending a college or university.

e) A member of the armed forces of the United states, stationed in the state of Idaho on military orders.

f) A student whose parent or guardian is a member of the armed forces and stationed in the state of Idaho on military orders and who receives 50 percent or more of support from parents or legal guardians. The student, while in continuous attendance, shall not lose his residence when his parent or guardian is transferred on military orders.

g) A person separated, under honorable conditions, from the United States armed forces after at least two years of service, who at the time of separation designates the state of Idaho as his intended domicile or who has Idaho as the home of record in service and enters a college or university in the state of Idaho within one year of the date of separation.

h) Any individual who has been domiciled in the state of Idaho, has qualified and would otherwise be qualified under the provisions of this statute and who is away from the state for a period of less than one calendar year and has not established legal residence elsewhere, provided a 12-month period of continuous residence has been established immediately prior to departure.

These same provisions apply to graduate as well as undergraduate students. In practice, however, post-baccalaureate students usually qualify for resident tuition status.

MONTANA

State Policies for Tuition and Required Fees in Public Higher Education

Please see introduction to Appendix for clarifications, definitions, and information sources.

1. Authority to set tuition or educational fees:

   Board of Regents of the Montana University System. Community college tuition and fee levels are based on recommendations of local district trustees to the Board of Regents.

b. Authority to set required fees:

   Same as for tuition and educational fees.

3. Policy for determining tuition or educational fees:

   At Montana universities and four-year colleges, registration and incidental fees are charged to all students under policies established by the Board of Regents in 1982. In setting the fee annually, the board considers a number of factors, including comparison to charges at comparable institutions and estimated cost of instruction.

   Nonresident tuition at each campus is established after taking into consideration the average cost of instruction at colleges and universities. Cost of instruction is defined to mean the instructional budget of each campus plus related academic support costs.

   For community colleges, the board must approve tuition and fee levels. It generally approves the levels recommended by the local district boards.

4. Manner in which expected revenues from tuition or educational fees are handled in the budget process:

   For universities and four-year colleges, income from tuition and educational fees is appropriated by the legislature and are earmarked for the particular unit. For community colleges those revenues are locally held and not budgeted at the state level.

5. Manner in which actual revenues from tuition or educational fees are handled in the budget process with respect to how they are budgeted:

   If excess revenues are received by universities and four-year colleges, the Board of Regents may approve budget amendments to expend these additional revenues. In the absence of budget amendments, the funds revert to the state general fund.

6. Manner in which required fees are handled in the budget process:

   Required fees are considered designated funds and are controlled by the campus or,

where appropriate, student government. These fees do not revert to the state general fund at the end of the fiscal year. All community college tuition and fee revenues are locally controlled.

7. Policy requiring nonresident tuition or educational fees to be higher than resident tuition or educational fees:

   Yes

8. Policy requiring some nonresident required fees to be higher than resident required fees:

   Yes

9. Policy requiring graduate tuition or educational fees to be higher than undergraduate tuition or required fees:

   None, but University of Montana Law School has a higher rate.

10. Policy requiring graduate required fees to be higher than undergraduate required fees:

    None

11. Residency classification policy:

    All students in the Montana University System must be classified as in-state or out-of-state for purposes of tuition and fee charges and admission to units or programs of limited enrollment.

    To qualify as in-state, students must maintain a 12-month continuous period of domicile in Montana, with demonstration of an intent to become a resident of Montana. Absence from the state for more than 30 days (except for purposes of education or active military duty) or accepting the benefits of residency in another state negates the in-state status.

    In addition, in-state status is granted to those on active military duty in Montana and their dependents, to any graduate of a Montana high school within one year following graduation and whose parents meet certain residency requirements, by full-time employment in a permanent job in Montana, and by marriage to an individual who meets the residency or employment criteria.

    These residency requirements apply to graduate as well as undergraduate students. In practice, however, post-baccalaureate students usually qualify for resident tuition status, frequently as a portion of compensation for graduate assistantships.

    Community college students are also classified as either in-district or out-of-district residents.

NEVADA

State Policies for Tuition and Required Fees in Public Higher Education

Please see introduction to Appendix for clarifications, definitions, and information sources.

1. Authority to set tuition or educational fees:

   Board of Regents of the University of Nevada System

2. Authority to set required fees:

   Board of Regents of the University of Nevada System

3. Policy for determining tuition or educational fees:

   All students in the University of Nevada System are charged a consolidated per-credit-hour fee. Fee revenues are used to support a variety of student services and other programs and a portion of instructional costs. Tuition as defined in University of Nevada policies means a charge assessed only out-of-state students taking seven credits or more per semester and which is in addition to the fees charged all students.

4. Manner in which expected revenues from tuition or educational fees are handled in the budget process:

   Tuition and fees are considered sources of institutional revenue in addition to state appropriations. Income is estimated by the campuses, and state funds are added to the fee income to arrive at the legislatively approved budget.

5. Manner in which actual revenues from tuition or educational fees are handled in the budget process with respect to how they are budgeted:

   Tuition and fee revenues are kept by the institution and placed in a common account with state revenues.

6. Manner in which required fees are handled in the budget process:

   Required fees are treated the same as tuition and educational fees.

7. Policy requiring nonresident tuition or educational fees to be higher than resident tuition or educational fees:

   Yes

8. Policy requiring some nonresident required fees to be higher than resident required fees:

   None

9. Policy requiring graduate tuition or educational fees to be higher than undergraduate tuition or required fees:

   None

10. Policy requiring graduate required fees to be higher than undergraduate required fees:

    None

11. Residency classification policy:

    All students whose families are bona fide residents of the state of Nevada shall be classified as in-state students at University of Nevada institutions. "Bona fide resident" means residing in Nevada as a true, fixed, and permanent place of habitation, having abandoned any former residence. In addition, for the purpose of determining tuition, a student must be a bona fide resident of the state of Nevada and be physically present in the state for at least six months prior to matriculation to be classified as an in-state student.

    An applicant for admission to the University of Nevada School of Medicine who has been a bona fide resident of the state of Nevada for at least six months prior to the last day for filing an application for admission to the school (November 1 of each year) is classified as a Nevada resident.

    A student who is a member of the armed forces of the United States, stationed in Nevada, or whose spouse, parent or guardian is a member of the armed forces and stationed in Nevada, is entitled to classification as an in-state student.

    A student who matriculates as an out-of state student and thereafter resides in the state while attending the university is presumed to be residing in the state temporarily for the purpose of attending school and not as a bona fide resident. The student may qualify for reclassification as an in-state student only if the presumption is rebutted by clear and convincing evidence that the student has resided continuously in the state of Nevada for a period of at least 12 months as a bona fide resident with the intention of making Nevada his true, fixed and permanent home, having clearly abandoned his former residence and domicile and having no intention of making any other place outside of Nevada his residence and domicile.

NEW MEXICO

State Policies for Tuition and Required Fees in Public Higher Education

Please see introduction to Appendix for clarifications, definitions, and information sources.

1. Authority to set tuition or educational fees:

   Legislature by statute.

2. Authority to set required fees:

   Governing board by statute, subject to approval of the Commission on Higher Education.

3. Policy for determining tuition or educational fees:

   The Commission on Higher Education recommends tuition levels. The legislature then sets the rates in the appropriations process.

4. Manner in which expected revenues from tuition or educational fees are handled in the budget process:

   Tuition and educational fee revenues are treated as offsets against state appropriations.

5. Manner in which actual revenues from tuition or educational fees are handled in the budget process with respect to how they are budgeted:

   The excess funds remain with the institution.

6. Manner in which required fees are handled in the budget process:

   Required fees are not used to support instruction and general expenditures. They are set by the institution for specific purposes and remain with the institution.

7. Policy requiring nonresident tuition or educational fees to be higher than resident tuition or educational fees:

   Yes

8. Policy requiring some nonresident required fees to be higher than resident required fees:

   None

9. Policy requiring graduate tuition or educational fees to be higher than undergraduate tuition or required fees:

   None

10. Policy requiring graduate required fees to be higher than undergraduate required fees:

    None

11. Residency classification policy:

    The New Mexico Commission on Higher Education establishes residency regulations that apply to all public institutions of higher education in the state. A resident student is defined as a person or legal dependent of a person who has been a legal resident of New Mexico for not less than one year immediately preceding the student's first enrollment.

    A student enrolled initially as a nonresident remains a nonresident as long as he is financially dependent on a nonresident. The dependent of a person moving to New Mexico to accept full-time employment and to establish residency becomes a resident immediately.

    Three additional exceptions are provided: (1) during regular semesters, nonresident tuition is waived for students enrolling for no more than six semester hours; (2) no assessment of nonresident tuition is made for summer session attendance; (3) public and parochial school teachers of nine months' service who intend to remain in the state are considered residents for tuition purposes.

    These policies apply to graduate as well as undergraduate students. State policies allow waiving nonresident tuition for graduate students as part of compensation for graduate assistantships.

NORTH DAKOTA

State Policies for Tuition and Required Fees in Public Higher Education

Please see introduction to Appendix for clarifications, definitions, and information sources.

1. Authority to set tuition or educational fees:

   State Board of Higher Education. Nonresident tuition must be approved by a joint interim committee of the House and Senate Appropriations Committees.

2. Authority to set required fees:

   State Board of Higher Education.

3. Policy for determining tuition or educational fees:

   Generally, tuition and fee rates for peer states in the region are used as a barometer in setting tuition and fees. The state recently has tried to maintain tuition and fees that are the average of the region. For nonresident students, not covered under reciprocity agreements, the state has historically charged a rate of two times the resident tuition. Currently, this rate is at 2.1 and is scheduled to rise to 2.25 for 1987-88 and 2.5 times the resident rate for 1988-89.

4. Manner in which expected revenues from tuition or educational fees are handled in the budget process:

   Tuition revenues are treated as offsets against state appropriations. Fees are deposited in local campus funds and used for the purposes for which they were charged.

5. Manner in which actual revenues from tuition or educational fees are handled in the budget process with respect to how they are budgeted:

   All tuition revenues are used for the institutions' operating budgets. They are placed in the state treasury in each institution's operating fund. Tuition revenues are specifically appropriated by the Legislative Assembly.

6. Manner in which required fees are handled in the budget process:

   Required fees are deposited in local accounts at the institution. They are used for the specific purposes for which they were charged.

7. Policy requiring nonresident tuition or educational fees to be higher than resident tuition or educational fees:

   Yes, see Item 3.

8. Policy requiring some nonresident required fees to be higher than resident required fees:

   None

9. Policy requiring graduate tuition or educational fees to be higher than undergraduate tuition or required fees:

   Graduate tuition is higher than undergraduate tuition; however, no policy for setting the rate in comparison to the undergraduate rate has been established.

10. Policy requiring graduate required fees to be higher than undergraduate required fees:

    None

11. Residency classification policy:

    Residency classification guidelines adopted by the Board of Higher Education and based on North Dakota statute must be followed by all institutions under the board's jurisdiction.

Under these guidelines, resident status is provided to any person age 18 or older who is a legal resident of North Dakota, and who either (a) has been a legal resident for 12 months since his or her 18th birthday, or (b) has parent(s), a custodial parent, or guardian(s) who are residents of this state. Legal residence must be based on an actual physical residence in North Dakota plus an intent to consider this state as a home and legal residence for a substantial period of time. Physical residence in the state for only the special or temporary purpose of attending an institution of higher education, without any assumption of the general responsibilities of legal residency, would not qualify one for legal residency.

This does not mean, however, that a student attending a North Dakota institution of higher education is barred from legal residency status simply because that is his or her primary or exclusive pursuit for a period of time. It is also not necessary to show gainful employment or an off-campus residency to prove legal residency, although they may be helpful. What is more important is a showing that some of the significant responsibilities or rights of legal residency have been assumed or exercised, or even more importantly, that they have not been countered by express acts indicating a

legal residency in another state. These responsibilities or rights of legal residency include: voting in general or special elections, obtaining a driver's license, filing a resident's state income tax return showing income derived within the state, obtaining a resident game or fishing license.

In addition, resident status for tuition purposes is granted to:

a) military personnel at an installation in North Dakota,

b) dependents of faculty at North Dakota higher education institutions, regardless of the student's own legal domicile, or

c) the spouse of a qualified state resident.

OREGON

State Policies for Tuition and Required Fees in Public Higher Education

Please see introduction to Appendix for clarifications, definitions, and information sources.

1. Authority to set tuition or educational fees:

   Oregon Board of Higher Education for all public four-year institutions. Local governing boards for all community colleges.

2. Authority to set required fees:

   Governing board by statute.

3. Policy for determining tuition or educational fees:

   Prior to 1981-82, the Oregon Board of Higher Education set "instruction fees" (the equivalent of tuition) in relation to a specific percentage of the cost of instruction at the graduate and undergraduate levels. This policy was set aside in favor of an approach to setting fees in relation to tuition levels in neighboring states, other "market" factors, and overall budgetary conditions. Under this approach, in some years there has been no increase in rates and the explicit linkage to instructional costs has been discontinued. No specific board policies define the level at which instruction fees are set, except that nonresidents are required to pay an additional nonresident fee. In addition, current board policies specify that both resident and nonresident fees are somewhat lower at certain state colleges than at the universities, and that no nonresident fees are charged at Eastern Oregon State College.

   Community college governing boards follow separate policies.

4. Manner in which expected revenues from tuition or educational fees are handled in the budget process:

   Tuition revenues are appropriated as a resource to the Board of Higher Education, to be utilized as part of the operating budget for the education and general services program at each four-year institution.

   Tuition revenues at community colleges are locally held and budgeted.

5. Manner in which actual revenues from tuition or educational fees are handled in the budget process with respect to how they are budgeted:

   If tuition revenues at four-year institutions exceed budgeted estimates, they may not be spent unless the legislature (acting through an Interim Emergency Board)

authorizes a higher expenditure limitation. Generally, the legislature does not so authorize unless the additional revenue is a result of more students than budgeted, in which case the institutions experiencing the over-enrollments may be allowed to receive and spend the additional tuition revenues. If tuition revenues increase over budgeted amounts not due to over-enrollments, they may replace state appropriations during the biennium, be carried over as available revenue for the next biennial period, or be approved for additional expenditures. Any of these actions require legislative (Emergency Board) approval.

6. Manner in which required fees are handled in the budget process:

   There are three fees whose rates are set by the Board of Higher Education, but are treated differently:

   1) Incidental fee. This accrues to each institution, is recommended by the student government, and is mainly controlled by that body, although the institution president approves the budget and the state chancellor must approve the fee level. The incidental fee is used for (1) student union, (2) educational activities, e.g., concerts, lectures, newspapers, etc., and (3) athletic activities.

   2) Building Fee. This fee is used mainly to fund debt service for auxiliary (noneducational) buildings, but it may also be used for repair and maintenance of such buildings.

   3) Health Service Fee.

   In addition to these three fees and the instruction fee, the board has delegated to each institution the authority to establish and maintain other supplemental fees for such services as parking, fines, testing, etc.

   Community colleges have separate fees determined by each board.

7. Policy requiring nonresident tuition or educational fees to be higher than resident tuition or educational fees:

   Yes, for all undergraduates except (a) at Eastern Oregon State College, (b) for upper-division students who transfer from specified Washington community colleges, and (c) for reciprocal student exchange agreements approved by the chancellor. Higher nonresident instruction fees apply to graduate students also, except for specified WICHE and other exchange programs or when nonresident tuition is waived as part of a graduate assistantship.

8. Policy requiring some nonresident required fees to be higher than resident required fees:

   None

9. Policy requiring graduate tuition or educational fees to be higher than undergraduate tuition or required fees:

   Yes, for residents.

10. Policy requiring graduate required fees to be higher than undergraduate required fees:

    None

11. Residency classification policy:

    All students must be classified by institutions for admission and instruction fee purposes as resident or nonresident students, except students attending a summer session. A resident student is defined as:

    a) An unemancipated student whose parent or legal guardian resides in Oregon at the time of the student's registration; or

    b) An emancipated student who meets all residence requirements. An emancipated student is one whose residence is independent of that of parents or legal guardian, and who receives no substantial financial support from parents or legal guardian.

    For either students or parents, Oregon residence means a bona fide fixed and permanent physical presence established and maintained in Oregon, with no intention of changing residence to outside the state. Factors to be considered include but are not limited to abandonment of any prior out-of-state residence, rental or purchase of a home, presence of family, presence of household goods, length of time in state, nature and permanence of employment, sources of financial support, ownership of property, place of voting, and payment of Oregon personal income taxes.

    If institutional records show that the residence of a student's legal custodian, or of an emancipated student, is outside of Oregon, the student shall continue to be classified as nonresident until entitlement to resident classification is shown. The burden of proof will be upon the student to show that the classification should be changed. In determining the residence classification of any person, recognition is to be given to the principle that residence is not established by mere attendance at a college or university.

An emancipated student who begins residing in Oregon at least six months prior to the time of initial registration shall be considered a resident for purposes of the instruction fee if the student does not attend an Oregon institution of higher education, either public or independent, including a community college, during any part of the six-month period and the student also qualifies as an Oregon resident under other requirements.

Not withstanding this rule, an emancipated students who resides continuously in Oregon for 12 consecutive months and also qualifies as an Oregon resident under the other requirements, shall be considered a resident for purposes of the instruction fee.

A person in uniformed federal military service on a full-time basis is qualified for resident classification for fee purposes if that person is assigned to duty in Oregon and is residing within Oregon. Claiming Oregon as the person's residence of record for tax or other purposes is not the equivalent of residence in this state.

An Oregon resident entering uniformed federal military service retains Oregon residence classification until it is voluntarily relinquished. However, an Oregon resident who has been in uniformed federal military service and assigned on duty outside of Oregon is required to return to Oregon within sixty days after completing uniformed federal military service to retain classification as an Oregon resident.

UTAH

State Policies for Tuition and Required Fees in Public Higher Education

Please see introduction to Appendix for clarifications, definitions, and information sources.

1. Authority to set tuition or educational fees:

   State Board of Regents.

2. Authority to set required fees:

   State Board of Regents.

3. Policy for determining tuition or educational fees:

   The Board of Regents has authority to establish tuition rates for the following categories of institutions: (1) universities; (2) comprehensive and general baccalaureate institutions; and (3) community colleges. Rates are uniform for each category except when deviations in tuition charges, not in excess of 10 percent of the average for that category, are appropriate on the basis of institutional roles, enrollment levels and ability to attract students, availability of and need for student financial aid, instructional costs, and other relevant factors. The board approves changes in tuition charges on a systemwide basis, with the intent that changes shall be implemented at the same time in all institutions.

   In considering tuition and fee rates, the Board of Regents takes into consideration: (a) estimated average full cost of instruction for all undergraduate students in the category of institution for the preceding fiscal year, based on a statewide cost study; (b) changes in the Consumer Price Index or other appropriate indicator of inflation or deflation; (c) availability of student financial aid; and (d) such other factors as are deemed appropriate.

   For less than full-time students, institutions may use either: (1) a linear tuition model, in which the incremental tuition charge per student credit hour is the same without regard to the number of hours for which a student is enrolled, or (2) a plateau model, in which students carrying a defined full-time load are charged a uniform rate within a range of credit hours. Utah residents age 62 and over are permitted to enroll on a space available audit basis in classes for which they are qualified without regular tuition charges, subject to payment of a minimum administrative fee and, where applicable, specific course fees.

4. Manner in which expected revenues from tuition or educational fees are handled in the budget process:

   Tuition revenues are "dedicated credits" in the education and general budget that are considered offsets against state appropriations. In developing its appropriated operating budget recommendations, it is the policy of the board to include tuition revenues from projected additional annualized FTE enrollments as a portion of the projected financing for proposed expenditure increases to accommodate the additional students. Revenues from proposed tuition rate increases will be included as partial financing for other proposed expenditure increases.

5. Manner in which actual revenues from tuition or educational fees are handled in the budget process with respect to how they are budgeted:

   Revenues from tuition are turned over to the state treasurer and made available to institutions along with state appropriations in accordance with budgetary decisions.

6. Manner in which required fees are handled in the budget process:

   Required fees are proposed by the institutions to meet specific needs and must be reviewed and approved by the Board of Regents.

7. Policy requiring nonresident tuition or educational fees to be higher than resident tuition or educational fees:

   Under Board of Regents policies modified in 1986, nonresident tuition is set at the lesser of either: (a) average full cost of instruction per FTE student (45 credit hours undergraduate and 30 graduate) at the institution in the preceding year; or (b) 3.2 times resident tuition. The same nonresident rate applies to both citizens and noncitizens of the United States.

8. Policy requiring some nonresident required fees to be higher than resident required fees:

   None

9. Policy requiring graduate tuition or educational fees to be higher than undergraduate tuition or required fees:

   Under Board of Regents policies, no differentiation is made between graduate and undergraduate students in setting tuition levels.

10. Policy requiring graduate required fees to be higher than undergraduate required fees:

    None

11. Residency classification policy:

    Resident and nonresident students are classified in accordance with state statutes and policies issued by the Utah Board of Regents. In addition to bona fide Utah residents and their dependents, resident status may be provided to the several categories of students meeting the following criteria:

    a) Adult students (i.e., married students and single students 18 years and older) must demonstrate permanent domicile in Utah based on a preponderance of objective evidence including continuous physical residence, purchase of real property, an offer of permanent employment, driver's license and vehicle registration, active memberships in Utah organizations, or marriage to a Utah resident.

    b) Adult students who establish residence in Utah for the purpose of attending an institution of higher education must reside in the state continuously for one year prior to the academic period.

    c) Students who are minors (unmarried and under the age of 18) normally assume the domicile of their parents or guardians except that a minor enrolled as a resident student will not lose that classification because the parent(s) or guardian move their legal residence from the state during the continuous period of the minor's higher education.

    d) An emancipated minor may qualify for residence status under the rules applicable to adults and with proof of full freedom from parental support for at least one year.

    e) Personnel of the armed forces on active duty in Utah and their immediate family members residing with them in Utah are entitled to resident status for tuition purposes.

WASHINGTON

State Policies for Tuition and Required Fees in Public Higher Education

Please see introduction to Appendix for clarifications, definitions, and information sources.

1. Authority to set tuition or educational fees:

   Determined by governing boards and the Higher Education Coordinating Board under state statutory provisions.

2. Authority to set required fees:

   Incidental fees set by governing boards up to maximum levels set by state statute.

3. Policy for determining tuition or educational fees:

   Under state statute, tuition rates at all Washington public institutions are indexed to the "cost of education." Cost of education includes direct instructional costs and portions of academic support, institutional support, student services, and operation and maintenance of plant. Expenditures for auxiliary enterprises and capital construction and improvements are specifically excluded. Cost figures for each of the previous two years of a biennium are used to establish the annual rates for the two years of the ensuing biennium. As of 1987, tuition rates will be adjusted annually rather than biennially. All calculations and adjustments are done by the Higher Education Coordinating Board.

   Costs are calculated for undergraduate education and for graduate education. Tuition and operating fees (educational fees) are established as a certain percentage of the cost of education for the following categories of institutions and students:

   University of Washington and Washington State University

   Undergraduate residents: 33 percent of undergraduate cost of education
   Graduate residents: 23 percent of graduate cost of education
   Undergraduate nonresidents: 100 percent of undergraduate cost of education
   Graduate nonresidents: 66 percent of graduate cost of education
   Medicine, dentistry, and veterinary medicine are related to 167 percent of applicable graduate fees.

   Regional Universities

   Undergraduate residents: 25 percent of undergraduate cost of education

Graduate residents: 23 percent of graduate cost of education
Undergraduate nonresidents: 100 percent of undergraduate cost of education
Graduate nonresidents: 75 percent of graduate cost of education.

Community Colleges

Washington residents (no in-district, out-of-district distinction): 23 percent of cost of education.
Out-of-state residents: 100 percent of cost of education.

4. Manner in which expected revenues from tuition or educational fees are handled in the budget process:

   All revenues from tuition and operating fees are deposited in the State General Fund as general revenue. These funds do not receive separate treatment in appropriations. However, a fixed amount of these revenues is set aside in a building fund for higher education capital expenditures. Revenues from incidental or service fees are locally held.

5. Manner in which actual revenues from tuition or educational fees are handled in the budget process with respect to how they are budgeted:

   The amounts collected merely affect State General Fund totals as any other state revenue source does.

6. Manner in which required fees are handled in the budget process:

   "Services and activities" (student) fees are retained locally and are only reported to the state. A separate "building fee" is deposited in restricted state treasury accounts for separate appropriation.

7. Policy requiring nonresident tuition or educational fees to be higher than resident tuition or educational fees:

   Yes, see Item 3.

8. Policy requiring some nonresident required fees to be higher than resident required fees:

   None, except that the building fee portion of student charges is higher for nonresident students.

9. Policy requiring graduate tuition or educational fees to be higher than undergraduate tuition or required fees:

   Yes, see Item 3.

10. Policy requiring graduate required fees to be higher than undergraduate required fees:

    None

11. Residency classification policy:

    For a student to be classified as a resident for tuition and fee purposes at Washington public postsecondary institutions, he or she shall:

    a) (i) Have established a bona fide domicile in the state of Washington primarily for purposes other than educational for the period of one year immediately prior to commencement of the first day of the semester or quarter for which he or she has registered at any institution; and

       (ii) Be financially independent; or

    b) Be a dependent student, one or both of whose parents or legal guardians have maintained a bona fide domicile in the state of Washington for at least one year immediately prior to commencement of the semester or quarter for which the student has registered at any institution; or

    c) Be a student who was classified as a resident, based upon domicile, by an institution on or before May 31, 1982, who was enrolled at a state institution during any term of the 1982-83 academic year so long as such student's enrollment (excepting summer sessions) is continuous.

    Graduate students must fulfill the same residency requirements as do undergraduate students. For graduate assistantships, all tuition and fees are waived (not just the nonresident portion) as part of compensation.

    These residency requirements apply to all Washington community colleges. There is no distinction between in-district and out-of-district residents. In addition, tuition is waived at community colleges for all adult basic education and high school completion students.

WYOMING

State Policies for Tuition and Required Fees in Public Higher Education

Please see introduction to Appendix for clarifications, definitions, and information sources.

1. Authority to set tuition or educational fees:

   Trustees of the University of Wyoming under provisions of the state constitution and the Wyoming Community College Commission under 1985 state statute.

2. Authority to set required fees:

   Trustees of the University of Wyoming for the university. Community college fees are determined by each institution.

3. Policy for determining tuition or educational fees:

   The Trustees of the University of Wyoming have no explicit tuition and fee policies. The Wyoming Community College Commission, under state statutes adopted in 1985, is required to set uniform tuition levels at all Wyoming community colleges. The Commission sets these levels each biennium after taking into consideration relevant factors including:

   1) tuition levels at community colleges in neighboring states.

   2) national comparisons

   3) general inflation rates, and

   4) tuition revenues as a portion of total institutional support.

4. Manner in which expected revenues from tuition or educational fees are handled in the budget process:

   For the University of Wyoming, tuition and educational fee revenues are considered to be revenue in addition to state general fund appropriations. They are appropriated by the legislature under an overall expenditure limitation.

   For community colleges, tuition revenues are locally held, but are taken into account in determining the levels of state support.

5. Manner in which actual revenues from tuition or educational fees are handled in the budget process with respect to how they are budgeted:

   Tuition revenues at the University of Wyoming are held in a separate fund and not commingled with state general revenues.

6. Manner in which required fees are handled in the budget process:

   Required fees are treated the same as tuition and educational fees.

7. Policy requiring nonresident tuition or educational fees to be higher than resident tuition or educational fees:

   Yes, but exceptions have been authorized for military personnel (and legal dependents) permanently stationed in Wyoming and for sons/daughters of University of Wyoming graduates.

8. Policy requiring some nonresident required fees to be higher than resident required fees:

   None

9. Policy requiring graduate tuition or educational fees to be higher than undergraduate tuition or required fees:

   None

10. Policy requiring graduate required fees to be higher than undergraduate required fees:

    None

11. Residency classification policy:

    According to regulations of the Trustees of the University of Wyoming, the following persons upon matriculation shall be classified as Wyoming residents for fee purposes:

    a) Minors with a parent domiciled in the state of Wyoming. Domicile in Wyoming shall be deemed to exist on the basis of an established residence in Wyoming, with an intention to remain in Wyoming for an indefinite time and any former domicile is abandoned. "Parent" may be deemed to include a legally appointed guardian when the circumstances establish that residence classification was not a primary purpose for the guardianship and a minor is without living parents or the minor has habitually resided prior to matriculation with the guardian.

    b) Adults who have established their domicile in Wyoming and who have resided in the state for a continuous period of one year immediately preceding their registration at the University; except that, residing in Wyoming primarily as a student does not qualify a student as a resident. Adults, for purposes of this regulation, are defined as persons 21

years of age or more, or married persons under such age maintaining a household in Wyoming with their spouse.

c) Persons temporarily absent from the state due to military service, attendance at an educational institution, or other temporary purpose who have retained an intention to return to the state and who would have been classified as residents at the time of departure. Such persons must enter a Wyoming institution of higher learning within one year following their absence from the state.

d) A U.S. citizen or permanent resident who marries a person already classified as a Wyoming resident.

e) Military personnel (and their legal dependents) on active duty with the armed forces and at a permanent duty station in Wyoming.

f) All students enrolling in a term for three (3) credit hours or less will be assessed tuition at the resident rate.

g) Nonresident sons and daughters of University of Wyoming graduates will be granted resident status for purposes of admissions classification and tuition/fee assessment.

Persons other than U.S. citizens who have not been admitted to the United States for permanent residence shall be classified nonresidents. These definitions apply to graduate as well as undergraduate students, although graduate students can normally achieve resident status within one year, if they so choose. Tuition charges for state-funded graduate assistantships are supported through state appropriations, which lessens the incentives to change status.